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BUENOS AYRES.

PACKET EDITION — PER R.M.S. THAMES

No. 8862 — BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1892 — XXXI YEAR

TEMPERATURE.

	Fahrenheit 2 p.m.	Barometer 2 p.m.
March 3.....	79	757
" 4.....	77	755
" 6.....	73	753
" 8.....	68	756
" 9.....	68	762
" 10.....	59	765
" 11.....	59	763
" 12.....	72	758

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

TUESDAY MARCH 15, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galveston.)

Paris 13th—The police inquiry into the recent explosion in the Faubourg St. Germain has terminated in evidence showing that the explosives used were dynamite bombs, covered with iron. It is said that those guilty of the attempt have sworn to annihilate all the Judges.

London 13th—The number of miners on strike is 400,000. The Government is puzzled what to do. All business is paralyzed.

Vienna 13th—Archduke Leopold is seriously ill.

Brussels 13th.—The population is horrified at the terrible details of the explosion in the Anderlue coal mines. It is feared that 240 miners have perished, amongst them a great number of women. Flames are now bursting from the mouth of the pit, rendering it impossible to search for the victims. It is proposed to flood the mine to extinguish the fire.

Madrid 13th.—A decree prohibiting the making of artificial wine was issued yesterday.

Cracow 13th—One hundred and twenty thousand troops are now quartered throughout Poland.

Berlin 13th—Severe storms have again swept over all parts of Germany. Telegraphic communication is kept up with great difficulty. The Emperor is still in bed.

Madrid, 14th—The details of the damage done by the fresh inundations in the Peninsula are more serious daily, due to a further heavy fall of rain. Several cities are cut off by the floods. Cordoba, Seville, Granada and other cities of Andalusia have appealed for help. Government has given $10,000 to help the sufferers, and the Queen Regent 20,000 dollars.

Rome, 14th—The Republican Congress has just been opened here. There are a great number of delegates from all the cities in the kingdom.

London, 14th—The family of Lieutenant Lukisch, killed on the Congo, have brought an action against the explorer, Stanley, for £4000 damages. Stanley is alleged to be responsible for his death, owing to inhuman treatment during the expedition in Africa.

Paris, 14th—Professor Luvisse has published an article to the effect that France will never abandon her purpose of recovering Alsace and Lorraine.

Darmstadt 14th—Prince Ernest Louis, born in 1868, has been proclaimed successor of his deceased father, Louis IV. Grand Duke of Hesse, who died yesterday. Great preparations are being made for the funeral, at which the Duke of Edinburgh will represent Queen Victoria.

Vienna 14th—There was a serious riot here yesterday when the police attempted to arrest some Socialists. Many were wounded.

Berlin 14th. — Emperor William's health is improving.

Barcelona 14th.—There is great activity amongst the Anarchists, who are said to be hatching a revolution for May 1st.

Metz, 14th—Great preparations are going on for the manœuvres of the German army in these parts. The Government intends that they shall be on a grand scale, and it is feared that they may lead to a conflict with France.

London 14th.—The proposal to place a slab in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Russell Lowell is strongly opposed in the House of Commons.

Berlin 14th.—It is said that the dispute between the Imperial House and the King of Hannover has been settled. The Emperor has annulled the embargo on the properties of the Duke of Cumberland.

Paris, 14th—While searching the houses of several Anarchists the police found forty dynamite cartridges in one of them, in the Rue Batignolles.

Madrid, 14th—The Minister of Marine intends to cut five millions off the Budget of the Navy; and this has provoked many attacks on the Minister.

(From Havas Agency)

Berlin 13th—The Grand Duke of Hesse is dead.

Paris 13th.—Lord Dufferin took charge of the British Embassy yesterday, and will be officially received by President Carnot during the week.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The resignation of the Finance Minister, Dr. Fidel Lopez, is the event of the fortnight. He took office at a most critical period, after the expulsion of Juarez Celman, in August 1890, and his management of the national finances during the past 18 months has not given much satisfaction. He was eminently unfitted for the post, and began his administration by two edicts of an improper character, one being a demonetization of all foreign coins, the other an impost of 2 per cent on all deposits in private banks. As the ordinary interest allowed by these banks was 4 per cent per annum the impost amounted to one-half (or 50 per cent) of the interest accruing to depositors. He had, however, the honesty to admit the error of his ways, and repealed the first of his decrees, but was unable to prevail on Congress to abolish the obnoxious tax on banks.

He is also responsible for having signed the unfortunate Moratorio compact with Rothschild, Lidderdale and others, by which the Argentine Republic binds itself to resume full payment of the coupons on its foreign debt in December 1893. His incapacity in financial matters is, moreover, shewn by his estimates of revenue for 1891, which compare with actual receipts as follows:—

	Estimates $ gold	Receipts $ gold
Customs....	22,000,000	14,800,000
Sundries....	7,000,000	4,400,000
Total....	29,000,000	19,200,000

His estimates were in fact 50 per cent too high, as we predicted a year ago, and instead of his being able to burn 15 millions of currency-notes, as stipulated in the Moratorio, he authorized further issues of shin-plasters.

A few days before his resignation 4 Directors of the old National Bank were expelled, which caused a feeling of discontent among the public, and three of the gentlemen expelled have taken legal proceedings to vindicate their right to remain on the Board. This is generally supposed to be the cause of Dr. Lopez's resignation, but the motive he alleges is his advanced age and his inability, from partial deafness, to take part in the discussions at the coming session of Congress.

It will need a man of much experience to manage the finances of the nation, and Dr. Plaza is currently spoken of as the Minister for the next Presidential term. His long residence in England is a decided recommendation, as it may have cured him of his craze for Protection and prohibitory duties on European merchandize. In the meantime Dr. Basabilbaso is understood to accept the office until the new President be installed, in October.

Dr. Saenz Peña, who may be considered the president-elect, has issued a manifesto of his policy, which we give in another column. He proposes a special tax for the payment of coupons on foreign debt, which will probably take the form of an income-tax or a Land-tax, but we doubt if the public will be able to support it. Real estate has fallen 60 per cent in the last three years. He also proposes to introduce silver currency instead of the present fluctuating paper money. The low price of silver favors such a scheme, and if the Republic could acquire 50 million ounces of silver (worth £8,500,000 sterling), such a reserve would be sufficient to establish the Oficina de Cambios and convert the currency at the rate of 350 for 100 silver dollars. Experience shews that a specie reserve of 60 per cent for notes issued is quite enough, and the sum of 50 million ounces of silver would bear this ratio to the actual currency.

The possibility of borrowing silver to the value of £8,500,000 is open to question, but it is certainly the interest of European capitalists to help us in a great effort to improve the currency, as this is indispensable for any improvement in the finances and trade of the country.

There is no news from the Upper Provinces, except the discovery of some valuable silver-mines in Salta. The new railways opened in the provinces of Cordoba, Rioja, San Juan and Salta may give some impetus to mining industry, but the expectations in this direction have been so often frustrated that we attach very little importance to gold or silver mining, until the Upper Provinces be more thickly populated and their resources better understood.

The want of banks in the rural departments of Buenos Ayres has led to a new departure, namely the establishment of local banks in the camp-towns, to receive the deposits of the working-classes. Mr. Nicholas Lowe, a prominent Irish resident, has succeeded in establishing, along with some influential Italians and others, a bank of this kind at Mercedes, and another was opened last week at Olabarria. We may expect similar banks to be founded in every large town in this province, and the benefit to the industrious classes of the population will be very great.

On the 6th inst. Pres. Pellegrini assisted at the inauguration of an Orphan Asylum at San Miguel, founded by the Gallardo family and maintained by public subscription.

On the 13th. His Excellency made a trial trip to Zarate in the new torpedo-boat Murature, brought out from England by Capt. Palmore. She made 19 knots an hour without an effort, her maximum speed being 25 knots. She carries torpedo-tubes of 16 inches diameter, these being larger than the biggest used in the British Navy.

The United States squadron, Admiral Walker commanding, has arrived at Ensenada, and the Admiral gave a lunch on board yesterday, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The British residents have received from Lord Salisbury replies on Her Majesty's behalf to the telegrams of condolence forwarded on the occasion of the death of the lamented Duke of Clarence.

The exchange market ruled firm at the beginning of the fortnight, but closes weak at the following rates:—

On London—48 to 48¼ bank paper, 48¼ to 48⅜ private.
On Paris—5.07 to 5.08 fcs.
On France—5.08 to 5.09 fcs.
On Antwerp 5.09-5.10
On Germany 4.09 4.10 marks.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March, 10th.

Argentine Carnival is on its last legs. In Rosario the holidays appeared incongruous; it was giving the public three lazy days without any object. Of course there was a great deal of horse-play with water in the suburbs, but in town it was like a succession of ordinary Sundays. The balls at the different clubs were the only joyous element of our 'triste' Carnival. The aristocratic Club Social gave two balls that really had nothing of the crisis about them, apparently. The actual president of the Club, Mr. Nicolas Pinto, has made great improvements in the locale; the Club-rooms are now equal to anything they have in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. In fact, a gentleman from the latter city who attended the balls here was surprised at their magnificence. They were certainly grand; but I knew that there amongst the bejewelled dames, the lovely maidens and the swallow-tailed gentlemen stalked solemnly and gloriously the phantom of the 'Crisis.' However, he did not take a palpable shape.

Do you remember, Mr. STANDARD, that I sent you, some time back, some interesting letters about Rioja, written to me by Mr. George Perkins, C.E., and which I transcribed in part for the STANDARD? The same gentleman has been roaming in the Sierras of Cordoba, and if you or your readers have no objection, I will tell you what he says:—

"Your correspondence to the STANDARD has created quite a sensation here, and people are getting ready to make excursions to the wonderful Cerro de Mirasol.' By the bye, I must send you a few samples of the granates, that you may fulfil your promise to the STANDARD Museum.

"I have made a trip to the North lately and have come across many curious things. Travelling to the West of Cruz del Eje, I halted in a most beautiful spot; some of the most picturesque and savage scenery I had yet witnessed in the Sierras surrounded me. Close by our encampment was the celebrated 'Casa de Piedra,' on the road to Tanto, on the slopes of the Cerro Blanco, from whence you get a magnificent view of the Pampa of San Luis. The 'Casa de Piedra' is a natural cave, situated at the terminal point of the 'Cuchilla de los Gigantes,' and it has a covering area for two 'piaras' (10 mules); in front of it a beautifully clear rivulet winds its way across a pretty extensive green lea, perfectly level and covered with short clover. I could not help thinking what a splendid cricket-field this would make, with the cave for a luncheon-room.

"The rivulet is brilliantly clear at all times, and its waters are slightly ferruginous. It is called by the people round-about 'El agua bendita'—the reason why is supplied by the following legend: When Bishop Lascano, exiled from Cordoba, set out for Rioja, he underwent many hardships on the road, and arrived at the cave parched with thirst. Grateful, he blessed the 'arroyo,' which has ever since been known as 'El Agua Bendita'—and many wonderful cures are attributed to its use. Whether these cures are due to the 'arroyo' being 'bendito,' or to the mineral components of its waters, I leave you to find out. Anyhow, when I got there, it was pretty hot, and I had a nice cool drink; I don't think any drink would beat it, except, perhaps, a tot of caña, such as I have heard say you keep under lock and key, for your private use.

"While in the Department of Cruz del Eje, I visited also the 'Cueva de Adaro.' This is subterranean, and has a great number of galleries and pits, into which one cannot penetrate on account of the mephitic air. Undoubtedly this cave has been the headquarters of mining operations years and years ago. Talking of mining, gold has been found in the neighbourhood, and at the present moment the 'cateo' is being actually carried on. Mr. John Berg, ex-engineer of the F.C. Cordoba y Nor-Oeste, is one of the most active in the search, and he tells me that his preliminary experiments of the quartz have given him 6 to 8 ounces per ton. He is quite confident of success.

"After a round-about trip in the Sierras, visiting and halting at some more lovely spots in it, we came to Mallin, not before paying a visit to the 'Cueva de San Antonio,' in the Department of Punilla. This cave is most wonderful, and to get into it you must be dropped a length of about 10 yards by means of a lasso. Once in the cave, the effect is magical, and reminds one of the Arabian Nights' tales. Above, below and around, the granite is thickly studded with beautiful stalactites of various and bright colours, and a soft light prevails throughout the cavern, which also has several galleries and corridors leading from it—Lord knows where.

"Close to the Mallin there is another cave, likewise called in these parts 'Casa de Piedra,' or stone-house. In this cave distinct vestiges of old inhabitants are to be seen, among others several 'morteros,' hollowed out of the granite, and used for breaking up corn and 'algarroba.' Dr. Nuñez and I counted 13 of these 'morteros.' About eight squares from this cave we came to the 'Casa de los Pajaritos,' name given to a fine water-course which descends from a great height, forming in its almost vertical descent grand cascades, some of them quite imposing.

"Cordova is quite deserted, and consequently very dull. Walking through the town reminds me of my promenades in Pompeii. 'Hasta los perros y los gatos han salido al campo!' Cosquin, Jesus Maria, Rio Segundo and other places are now the centres of attraction, but, strange, to say, the lovely and romantic places I have faintly described are almost unknown."

Thus far my correspondent, who has given up for the present his projected trip farther North, on account of the 'chucho,' which is rather bad up there just now. When he does go, I shall probably receive some interesting letters about the sub-tropical region of the Argentine Republic, of which so little is really known in what may be called the civilized parts of the country.

W. P.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

March 14th.

The races yesterday drew a large crowd. The winners were: Judia, Express, Leona, and Judia Joven. One of the jockeys met with a serious accident. He fell and broke both his legs.

There was great animation last night at the Cordon on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the "comparsas" which took part in the "corso" during Carnival.

The bathing season at Pocitos was brought to a close yesterday. A fête was given on the occasion. There were fireworks to make things lively. An excellent band of music was in attendance.

Mr. James Oliver, it is said, will begin to-day to open his negotiations on behalf of the protesting bondholders.

Government is expecting a telegram at any moment announcing the quotation of the new converted bonds on the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bachini intends submitting to the Legislature for approval a bill for colonizing on a large scale.

There has been a tremendous rush to see the fossil remains found in the Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Our Corrientes exchanges throw some light on the recent mutiny, or attempt at mutiny, there by the prison-guard; some eighty men. It appears that the most horrible acts of cruelty are perpetrated with these unfortunate guards. Some of them had their throats cut, others received bayonet-thrusts, and several were flogged to death. No wonder, indeed, the survivors rebel. A correspondent relates in the columns of a contemporary that recently eight of the guards deserted. They were shortly afterwards captured and so inhumanly treated that, what with flogging and other punishments, their own mothers would not have recognised them. The unfortunate fellows are at present at death's door. One of them received no less than 500 lashes. Their bodies are one mass of raw, bleeding flesh, and there is very little hope of their recovery. What are the authorities doing that such outrages are allowed? In the town of Corrientes the most intense indignation prevails. Several prominent citizens have ventured to get up a protest. Of course the public sympathises with the guards, who may yet be driven to wreak dire vengeance on the heads of those who are directly responsible for such outrages on civilization. There is a general desire that the National Government should intervene, and we trust President Pellegrini will send an Interventor to make inquiries into this shocking state of affairs.

Telegrams from Zarate give particulars of Sunday's manœuvres there. President Pellegrini and party turned up in the Murature, the new torpedo-boat, which Capt. Palmore has just brought out from England. The President and party landed and took up a good position to witness the manœuvres, which were conducted by the gallant General Garmendia. The manœuvres consisted in the attack and defence of certain heights on Mr. Aldao's estancia. All the good people of Zarate flocked to witness the sight. The manœuvres are described as "precise and brilliant." They lasted three hours. The enthusiasm of the spectators was very great, and the gallant General was cheered in the most vociferous way. These manœuvres are quite a new departure. They are an excellent system of testing the quality of the soldiery.

Advices from Santiago del Estero state that the 9th of the Line, which has been recruited in that province, has left for Zarate. We note that Mr. Amuchastegui, the fuel-purveyor of the Central Northern Railway, is supposed to have been crushed to pieces at Choya by a passing train.

The colonization movement seems to be still progressing in Santa Fé. No less than 20 new colonies have been registered within the last few months. Most of these new colonies have been started by Mr. Bruil, representative of Mr. Iturraspe. These new colonies cover 600 square leagues of territory.

THE BOLIVIAN CHACO.

In January 1885 Don Miguel Arana arrived in Buenos Ayres with a permit from Gen. Pacheco, President of Bolivia to establish two ports on the western bank of the Paraguay river, connecting one with Chuquisaca, the other with Santa Cruz de la Sierra, by means of highroads. The intermediate country had never been traversed except by Indians. Pres. Pacheco lent Señor Arana 50,000$ for his expenses, and gave him a land-grant of 6,000 sq. miles besides 35 per cent of all customs-dues at the proposed ports.

He bought the steamer Davison at the Boca, as well as two steel steam-launches, 30 feet long and drawing 33 inches of water, and two whale-boats. Señor Arana proposed to establish the first port at Chamacoco, in 20·9 S. Lat. 16 miles below the Brazilian fortress of Coimbra, from which a direct road to Chuquisaca would be 770 miles in length, and the other from Lake Caceres to Santa Cruz with a length of 590 miles.

The party comprised Arana, Fernandez, a Bolivian colonel, two German military engineers, a French apothecary and 5 assistants, including Mr. Frederic Buller from Peru. They had a good stock of clothing, as also of presents for the Indians, and a quantity of copper coin. On the morning of April 13th they cleared from Buenos Ayres, the steamer Davison being now called the Bolivian, but she only made 4 miles an hour and the party did not reach Rosario till the 15th.

On leaving Rosario, the Bolivia called at Parana, where the party were warmly welcomed, as they were in fact in every port they called at. The Bolivia steamed up the river at the rate of six miles an hour. At La Paz, they met the two steamers Sucre and Santa Cruz, which had left the Riachuelo two days before the Bolivia. With the addition of these two steamers the party was quite a strong one. On their arrival at Asuncion, Mr. Quijarro boarded the Bolivia and informed Mr. Fernandez that the Paraguayan Government would not allow the expedition to proceed, unless a permit to land at Chamacoco were applied for. This was a mere dodge to discard Bolivian claims. The town of Chamacoco consists of the ruins of a mud-hut and a solitary cotton plant, and lies at 510 miles from Asuncion. On the arrival of the party at the mouth of the Rio Apa they were met by the representative of Brazilian authority, a vivacious nigger. In the last days of April, 1885, at 3 30 p. m.—Mr. Fernandez lost his note-book containing the date of arrival—the party arrived at Port Pacheco, so called after the President of Bolivia. Here they landed tents, animals etc., and two or three days afterwards were all alarmed by an Indian scare, caused by a lazy "carpincho." The Bolivia, after discharging her cargo, returned to Asuncion, where she took in 90 peones for Puerto Pacheco. Engineer Hanck lost himself in the forest during eight days. He was considered dead, probably killed by a tiger. But he turned up on the 8th day, half dead, after having undergone the most fearful hardships.

Chapter II of Mr. Fernandez's pamphlet, giving an account of the expedition, is devoted to an interesting description of the difficulties surmounted by the Bolivia to reach and navigate Lake Caceres. In a hut on the border of the lake the party met a French gentleman named Saint Sures, who is established there. This gentleman shewed them port Suarez, where there is a solitary hut. The color of the waters of the lake is of a very dark red. The small crocodiles kept up a dreadful concert at night-time. The waters of the lake have peculiar medicinal properties, one of the party, suffering from an until then incurable eruption, was cured by drinking the waters. Mr. Fernandez is inclined to think that these properties are imparted to the water by iron and the zarzaparilla which grows in rank luxuriance on the border of the lake. The Indians about there are described as a strong and hardy race, of very mild character. Both men and women dress and are very hard-working. The mosquitoes are a veritable plague. Some sort of a trade is kept up between the settlers on the borders of the lake and Bolivia. There are several sugar-cane plantations near the lake. The cane appears to be superior to any produced in Tucuman.

Chapter III. gives an account of the Indian tribe Cadinneas, one specimen being described as two metres in heigth. This gentleman flaunted a Brazilian uniform and went about accompanied by an ant-eater. These Indians are always at war with the Chamacocos. The Bolivia had left Lake Caceres and was now on the Paraguay, below Fort Olimpo. The Indians are described as frank and honest and of splendid build and fine heads of hair. Fort Olimpo is a name without an habitation, the fort having been destroyed by the Brazilians in 1869. There are still to be seen the ruins of the walls of the fort. The fort was one of great strategic importance. The scenery about there is lovely-beautiful woodlands, plains on one side, hills on another, forest everywhere.

On the return of the party to Port Pacheco, they found 18 miles of road cleared through the forest, which shews how well the Indians and peones had worked. The principal trees are the quebracho, Palo Santo, Guayacan, Capacho, all hard woods. The road cleared was 90 feet wide. Mr. Suarez Arana's contract was to open a road 220 leagues in length. In this age of steam, as Mr. Fernandez observes, the idea of constructing such a high road is preposterous. The Bolivian Government are now thinking of building a railway, availing as far as practicable of the water-way. On the arrival of the party at Pacheco, they were informed that during their absence, the engineers had received a visit from a large body of Chamacoco Indians, who displayed the most peaceful intentions and who made them presents of skins and articles of primitive make. The Indians were 137 in number, all of splendid stature, and completely naked, with their long hair thrown back over their shoulders. The physiognomy of these Indians did not reveal any feeling of fear or distrust. Their eyes expressed boldness and self-reliance. They would not touch "caña," but gratefully accepted cigars. Not a thing was stolen from the encampment by these Indians. They are very dexterous with the bow and arrow, and Mr. Fernandez says that one of the prettiest sights he witnessed was the bow and arrow practice of a young Chamacoco, 25 years of age: the manly attitude of this stalwart son of the forest, bending his bow with such ease, and hitting the target each time, was a sight he can never forget. The party often tried to catch fish but in vain. One of these Chamococos volunteered to supply the party with fish. He jumped into a canoe and soon returned with a boat-load of fish. The savage in his struggle with nature is superior to the civilized man. The Indian lights a fire without a match as quickly as we do. He has a surprising facility for taming animals. Mr. Fernandez states that he saw javalis (wild pigs) follow an Indian with the docility of a dog. The Indian with an arrow and a few hooks is certain of his livelihood. In his freedom he is the happiest of men.

We regret that the "Boletin del Instituto Geografico Argentino," from which we have made the foregoing extracts, does not contain any more chapters from Mr. Fernandez's book, but we trust that in its next issue it will continue to reproduce this interesting account of the expedition in the Bolivian Chaco.

VILLA CASILDA COLONY.

The settlement of Villa Casilda in Santa Fé is regarded as a model one. The town is uniformly built. There are charming country-residences scattered about in the neighborhood. There is a fine plaza, the streets are wide. It is the summer resort of the Rosario families, and it is certainly a very salubrious spot. It was founded by Don Carlos Casado, to whom Santa Fé, moreover, owes a railway 125 miles in length. This railway, by the way, is to be extended to Pergamino. But Villa Casilda, besides having a first-class reputation as a summer resort, has its fame as a colony. Magnificent wheat-fields stretch as far as the eye can reach, and the alfalfa plantations cover leagues of land. It is not uncommon to see one person with 2000 acres under alfalfa, and that in spite of the lack of irrigation. Formerly it was the general belief that, without irrigation, it was impossible to grow alfalfa. But in Villa Casilda this much-favoured grass thrives wonderfully without any other irrigation than that supplied by the gentle rain from heaven. Cattle are fattened on these immense "alfalferos" for slaughter in Rosario and even in Buenos Ayres. Ceres reigns supreme in Villa Casilda, the agricultural progress of which has awakened a healthful emulation in the other settlements in the province. There are some colonists in Villa Casilda who out of a small concession of 50 acres have managed to make as much as $4000. This is a very high figure for one man's labor. This, of course, is exceptional, but it goes to show what the fertility of the soil is in Villa Casilda.

The cultivation of "tartago" is much fancied in Villa Casilda. This plant yields a good oil, and several enterprising settlers have started oil-factories. The principal oil-factory is that belonging to Mr. Mariano Maza. It is situated at a distance of a mile and a half from Villa Casilda. This gentleman has a large tartago plantation covering over one hundred acres of land. The plant pays better than wheat or maize. The oil extracted finds a ready market as, the railways buy it up.

The price of land in Villa Casilda and the other colonies of Santa Fé is steadily advancing. In Esperanza it is difficult to buy land at $50 the acre. In the newly-started colonies, which are at a great distance from Rosario and other cities, land of course is cheaper. But even in such settlements, the price is continuously and steadily advancing. The ambition of the settlers appears to be to buy a "solar" or site in the town of the settlement and build a house in the neighborhood of a church and school. Much of the progress of the colonies is due to the facilities offered by the Banco de las Colonias, which was started in June last year, when banks were going to the wall here and credit seemed exhausted. The state-bank of the province, being smashed up, can do nothing. The private banks of Rosario have helped in some degree to stimulate agricultural progress. The promoter of the Banco de las Colonias was Mr. Stoessel, who is one of the most enterprising men in Santa Fe. He is at present in partnership with Mr. Buch and other gentlemen, putting up the largest flour-mill in the province. The mill is being erected in Esperanza Colony, and when finished, it is calculated that it will turn out 250 bags of flour per diem. It stands on a magnificent site of 25,000 square yards. Within the last twelve months no less than eight new flour-mills have been built in the province of Santa Fé. This shows how the flour-industry is increasing.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. Editor,

It may be supposed to be quite natural to presume that the article on the above subject which appeared in the issue of the 17th instant was given to the English people here with more than one intention, and probably no great error will be made if the writer thereof be credited with the desire, first of all to clear the ground for the establishment of a Presbytery and to that end to invite opinion on the question. It would not be uninteresting to know on whose behalf the writer speaks when he refers to "Our Godfearing Scottish peasantry" and "we have at present" etc. etc. Probably there are several people in the River Plate who would perhaps be justified in the opinion that the writer, unless, of course, he should claim a monopoly in the business of "Religion" here, has not much right to include other Churches, St. John's, for instance, or the "we have;" and no doubt there are a few, at least, of not altogether unimportant personages here who would like to know what St. John's Anglican Church has to do with the establishment of a Scotch presbytery. It is curious and interesting to study how generally antagonistic is the method of church and sect propagandism to the true spirit of christianity such as exemplified in the personal teaching of its founder and His immediate followers. It is no longer a sacrifice for anyone so inclined to wear a gown in addition to a moderately serious countenance in public, in fact it is a part of the equipment of a professor of religion, that is to say, religion as distinguished from christianity. Perhaps it will not be denied that religion is rapidly marching towards a competition with the bar or physics as a profession by which men may earn a decent livelihood. The writer says: "One of the first results of prosperity was the desire to have a minister." The minister was obtained, but the colony broke up and the said minister was "about to go back to England" when "with much selfdenial" he consented to stay and preach elsewhere. In short this is to say that if the stipend be not equal with the preachier's estimate of his value the spiritual welfare of the needy may care for itself; the people must not presume to require the luxury of a minister if they cannot undertake to fill his pockets in the orthodox fashion. To argue by deduction, then the rich shall be ministered unto but the poor shall not. A truly high-souled doctrine this, pregnant with the correct spirit of present day church enterprise. A shrewd North American satirist has written that "men folk go to church because it is fashionable, women folk to see what other women folk have on," and who shall deny that this is more or less true. It would be unjust to say that this applies to all church-goers, but it would be equally unjust to affirm that regular attendance at church, or support of church institutions is a necessity to a Christian life.

What does the establishment of a presbytery mean? Mr. Fleming's definition is "a united action in" "furthering presbyterian interests." If this be so, for whose benefit are such interests to be furthered? For the benefit of such as are strengthened by religious ministrations? For such as are fond of a fashionable place of exhibition on Sundays, and who can pay for it? or for those who having chosen the profession of religion are on the look-out for a profitable scene wherein to disport their ability. Mr. Fleming refers to the effort his church has made to meet "a difficulty" by "holding services in the various suburbs." He continues "other churches have joined harmoniously." Just a trifle patronising this appears to be; but then if the said church has risked its money, and its pastor has given his services at some inconvenience to establish branch churches in the suburbs, a little patronage is pardonable: but we were under the impression that the primary consideration with ministers was the income from any such branch business, any church official will know that the burden of financing such an enterprise falls not upon the said ministers, but upon disinterested outsiders, the minister's chief consideration being "no risk and all gain." This is putting it rather plainly perhaps, but it is high time some protest was made against the mendicant spirit of present day professors of religion.

H.

PAYSANDU.

The great heat which set in at the close of last week culminated on Monday, and relief came in the shape of a severe thunderstorm, which was accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. This will ensure a good supply of food for the cattle and sheep during the coming winter. Although prices for cattle have ruled exceptionally low, increased attention is being paid to breeding of all kinds of live stock. Mr. Oyler, of 'Las Delicias,' can boast of some very fine shorthorn herds and Rambouillet sheep. Every year shows a decided advance in his breeding; his flocks every season have yielded increased weight of more valuable wool, and it is to be hoped that his attention will be amply repaid by increased prices. His neighbours Messrs. Campbell are gradually improving their cattle with pure Hereford bulls, and some very fine specimens of the breed are to be seen in 'Santa Rita.' Some few years ago these gentlemen introduced some of Alymer's long-woolled rams to cross with Leicester cross-breds, and we lately saw the results of the first cross. This breed was formed by mingling the blood of the Leicester Cobwold and Lincoln together, and a large heavy-fleeced sheep has been the result. Mr. Campbell speaks very highly of the cross, and says they do remarkably well on his camp. The crossing of Rambouillet flocks with the heavy mutton breeds of England has not yet become very general in the department, as the fine merino sheep still hold their own against all comers. Increased attention is being particularly paid to the improvement of sheep, and many of the camps are peculiarly adapted to raising prime mutton and good wools, and when the estancieros find out how unprofitable it is to raise inferior sheep we may look for larger clips and increased value in our wools. The Cabaña Loraine own some splendid Devon herds. The bulls in service this year are Lord Passmore, Major, Duke of Queguay, and Lord Colford 2nd. The owners have found the Devon to answer better than any other breed on the Queguay camps; such is their hardiness that after a severe drought they will be half fat before the other improved breeds begin to mend. In Australia many high class herds of shorthorns have found it necessary to cross with the Devon in order to give the stock that hardihood and power to rally after a bad year which was so much required in the trying climate of Queensland.

The merino sheep of the Cabaña are large, robust animals, the wethers giving on an average 60lbs. of dressed meat and the last clip yielding 6lbs. of light clean wool of long staple. Some of the fine flocks clipped 8lbs. of wool, camp fed. Much improvement has been made both in the fleece and carcase by the introduction of two rams that have justly become well known in the department the Prince of Wales and Bismarck; many of their sons have yielded 14 to 15 lbs. fleeces. All the points of the sheep are well covered and great evenness of type has been obtained. A small flock of Romway Marsh sheep are bred on the Estancia and are great favorites not only as mutton producers but also as wool bearers.

The country is gradually being opened up to agriculture, the soil being specially adopted for growing maize, oats, barley and all kinds of legumse plants. The vine and olive flourish well and extensive vineyards are to be seen in the neighborhood of Paysandu, some of which have given great yields of light wines this season. In many of the hotels only home made wines are being used.

Hitherto the Orientals have been one of the greatest meat-eating people on the face of the earth. With such a climate as ours fruit should be an article of daily diet, and no doubt it would be, if it could be got cheap and good. With proper cultivation there is abundant proof that over a large area of the Department apricots, peaches, pears, apples, figs, cherries, quinces and all citron fruits can be produced in perfection. With an ample supply of good and cheap fruits our home consumption will be increased enormously and the surplus can be dried, canned or preserved for exportation. To those who are doubtful as to the demand for fruit, they have only to glance at what is being done in America. It is stated that last season 20,000 acres were planted with peaches alone on the slopes of the Ozarks. On the Oldew farm 100,000 bushels will be picked; the entire crop has been sold at 50 cents the bushel. After the home market is supplied it would seem like carrying coal to Newcastle to take fruit to tropical countries. Brazil has Bahia oranges, the finest in the world, pine apples unrivalled in the tropics, and mangoes, bananas and other fruits of the equatorial zone in profusion. In Cuba tropical fruits of all kinds are cheap, and the very heavens seem to rain guava jelly on the just and the unjust. In both these countries the abundance of these fruits cloys the appetite, but apples, peaches and pears from the more temperate zones are considered more delicious and always command high prices. The consumption of canned fruits in Europe is enormous.

THE MATTO GROSSO GOLD AND EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Editor,

I regret to see our expedition and its misfortunes publicly discussed in the columns of your esteemed paper, more so as some of the statements are rather confusing.

The Syndicate by its behaviour has certainly given occasion for bitter complaints. However, till the Syndicate formally and definitely refuse to fulfil their compromises and recognize the claims which I, as chief of the expedition, have presented to them, I consider it premature to vindicate individual wrongs in the press. I expect daily an answer from the Syndicate to my different letters, and if this should be unsatisfactory, then I think the moment has come for urging our claims, be it through publications, the courts of England, or both. But I believe that the members of the Syndicate, some of who are prominent political and financial men, will admit the justice of our claims and thus avoid my resorting to extreme measures.

With regard to the £5000 supposed to have been spent by the Syndicate in the expedition, I can only state that the funds advanced to me do not amount to a £1000, (considerably less), including the fitting out of steamer and exploration party. During the latter part of the Exploration I, together with other members, have supported it out of our private means, and paid the men their passages and part of their wages (the peons were all paid in full), and shall do everything in my power to see justice done to all and each connected with the expedition. I avail myself of the opportunity to state that, to my knowledge, Sir Fred. Milner and Mr. John Walker had no direct interference with the expedition, though I understand they had an interest in the concessions. Nor was Mr. Whitehorn the agent of the concessionaire.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
O. J. Storm.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The Chairman of the N. R. Board has officially informed the Home Minister that the Central Cordoba Railway Company refuses to pay the interventor's salary. It appears the manager is awaiting instructions from the Board in London. It is probable that Governmen will pay the interventors' salaries and discount the amount, when paying the companies their guarantees.

Messrs. Runciman and Co. have submitted to Government for approval a project for the construction of a Grand Central Terminus in this city.

The Board of Public Works and the contractors Messrs. Lucas Gonzales and Co. are at loggerheads in regard to the accounts of the Central Northern Exten. sions. There appears to be a mistake of a million dollars. We trust the matter will be settled satisfactorily.

Mr. Rigby, the new manager of the Central Entre-Riano Railway, is expected to arrive in the Coleridge which leaves England to-day and comes out direct. We congratulate the acting manager, Mr. William Thompson, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Tomasa Boers.

Government has authorized the Pacific Railway Company to erect permanent buildings at the Devoto and Hurlingham Stations, according to the plans sent in in October 1890, and as modified by the Engineers' Department, but the cost must not be charged to working expenses.

Government has approved the changes proposed by the Board of Public Works in Sections 1 and 2 of the San Cristobal and Tucuman line.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Things were made pleasant yesterday by a moderate fall in the temperature and the gold premium. In political circles there was talk of a monster Radical demonstration, to come off soon. Some fresh "gatos encerrados" in the National Bank muddle were reported; and it was said that the judicial scandal in one of the courts must end in the resignation of a learned Judge.

We are asked for the address of the two gentlemen connected with the Matto Grosso Expedition who called on us the other day. There are letters for them.

Admiral Walker and his officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to President Pellegrini yesterday. They were the observed of all observers as they passed through the streets. President Pellegrini, the War Minister and other high functionaries will steam out to the squadron in the Murature-to-day, to return the visit.

The horrible double murder on Saturday of two men of the 12th Infantry, in the camp at Palermo, by a San Juanino soldier named Corrizo has shocked the city. The fellow was ordered to his tent by Lieutenant Arguello for being drunk, and while the drill was going on he fired from the tent at the Lieutenant, but missed him and killed two privates in the ranks. His rifle was found still smoking beside him in his tent, where he lay, feigning sleep. A drum-head court-martial was at once held, and he was condemned to death. As usual, a deputation of ladies has waited on President Pellegrini, to ask him to commute the sentence. In such cases Sarmiento used invariably tell the ladies to go home and mind their own business.

Telegrams from Chile report the Cabinet crisis at an end. We note that our Transandine friends are going in for evolutions and manœuvres, to prevent their guns getting rusty. The Boundary commissions left on Saturday. The Chilian Commission comprises Mr. Alexandro Bertrand, chief, and Hannibal Contreras and Alvaro Donoso, assistants. The Argentine Commission comprises Mr. Julio V. Diaz, chief, and Fernando Dousset, Lewis Dellapiani and Dionisio Meza, assistants. The two commissions are on the best of terms. They actually breakfasted together before starting. The Chilian Government have sent a sub-commission south.

We understand that they have begun to use in the National Telegraph offices Hughes's apparatus for the service between Buenos Ayres and Rosario, on a limited scale, on account of there being very few employees, and to cover this difficulty they will begin on Monday practical lessons on the manipulation of the said apparatus, to form the necessary personnel for a regular service. The Hughes apparatus, with a velocity double that of Morse's, gives the telegram printed in common letters and requires a long apprenticeship.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs Pakenham have engaged their passage in

PROCLAMATION OF DR. SAENZ PEÑA.

National tradition I will endeavor to strengthen our relations with foreign countries, maintaining 200 years as between which will be always with foreign powers. The peace of the Nation is neither disturbed nor threatened, although we have some questions in regard to limits. These questions will be settled by arbitration. Victory does not imply right. Such is the principle we have always maintained. The fears that Europeans have of a war of such good choice has taken on a new character. I will not cease to work for the solution of these questions, because I believe that the foreign markets the conviction that we can provide some security for the road to Argentina has resolutely started on the work of the Constitutional reforms, because I will do not deem it possible that the British Consul need to oblige the Government to look after business is that men are unpaid. Is there any reason why the whole people should not demand the reforms in this house having been opened of Mercedes, on January 24th of the present year. There are indirect means, which without interfering the Treasury, will cause to be found. There are private citizens who, in our current immigration to flow to our shores.

In regard to judicial administration, our codes are of the most advanced, the only thing required should be granted as specially as possible. As soon as the National Treasury permit, we must establish two Circuit Courts.

Our banking institutions call for special attention. We must endeavor to enforce respect for the precepts which in the duty of a constitutional president to oath in which God is invoked. It is the first article.

Our military institutions call for special attention. We must endow our army with adequate legislation. Our navy must in account the resources of our country. The system of contracting loans to meet the requirements of the moment is one of the causes of the crisis. Foreign loans are a momentary relief, but they cause a serious relapse. We must increase our production, we must wait a foreign markets, and defend our production when we ought opposed by high tariffs.

In regard to the political phase of the administration, my first steps left to the plan of the Executive, which took within their constitutional sphere. Another matter of prime importance is the road to sacrifice to regain its credit. Once this conviction is imparted, we have already made great progress in this direction, but much remains to be done. Our attention must be given, moreover, over, to foreign immigration. We must exert ourselves to foster the current of immigration, unhappily stopped for well-known reasons. We possess vast tracts of land which clamor for the hand of man. We must offer every facility to the first Argentine and foreign citizen who shall come to our country, but they require pioneers to open roads, to cultivate fields. There are to search for them in Europe and to bring them to our country without a Council in the kind Cabinet are to be proven without the President of the Republic in his Parliament. There is no secret, but a private citizen I feel deeply honored in the Argentine Republic. I do not doubt for one moment but the support of Congress, for which I will endeavor to regain its credit. Once the matter of prime importance is the road to sacrifice to regain its credit. Once this conviction is imparted, we have already made great progress in this direction, but much remains to be done. Our attention must be given, moreover, over, to foreign immigration. We must exert ourselves to foster the current of immigration, unhappily stopped for well-known reasons. We possess vast tracts of land which clamor for the hand of man. We must offer every facility to the first Argentine and foreign citizen who shall come to our country, but they require pioneers to open roads, to cultivate fields. There are to search for them in Europe and to bring them to our country without a Council in the kind Cabinet are to be proven without the President of the Republic in his Parliament. There is no secret, but a private citizen I feel deeply honored in the Argentine Republic. I do not doubt for one moment but the support of Congress, for which I will endeavor

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

March 5th.

There was nothing fresh yesterday about the recently-discovered Cordoba conspiracy. All we know is that the local Government, on getting wind of it, pounced on three of the ring-leaders, who, when in durance vile, made a clean breast of the business. It appears that the conspiracy was organized with a view of murdering the Governor, assassinating the vice-Governor, killing the next functionary in rank and doing away with all the other minor dignitaries. Luckily, for the sake of humanity and civilization, the conspiracy was discovered in time. Still, the single fact of such a plot having been got up points to aggravating political causes. Things are evidently not working smoothly in Cordoba, and there must be a very daring opposition to admit of the possibility of a conspiracy like this being formed. We hear of no conspiracies in the other provinces, where the political struggle is carried on openly and, we may add, manfully. In regard to the ring-leaders of the Cordoba conspiracy, it is said that the authorities will deal severely with them, that is, no general amnesty will be granted, as occurred in Montevideo recently. The quality of mercy is never strained in the Plata, and unsuccessful plots are buried in oblivion very rapidly.

The latest news from Corrientes—independently of the report of the mutiny of the local troops—is that the rumored frauds in the branch of the National Bank are stern realities to the tune of one million dollars. As usual, no names are given. The papers merely give initials, intelligible, no doubt, to people living in Corrientes, but incomprehensible to those who only know Corrientes by name. There are a good many honest people who come under the latter category. The largest frauds are traced to Mr. R., who is a partner of Mr. D. J. S., ex-manager of the branch, and at present manager of another branch of a State-bank. The coachman of one of the recently named managers of a branch of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina appears to have enjoyed high credit. His name figures on the books for a very considerable amount. The coachman was a splendid driver. He managed a pair of Russians in very good style, and drove his "patron's" business with great skill. The jarvey's name begins, like Sam Weller's, with a "wee." The way the discounts were effected is enough to make the hair of a savage utterly unacquainted with banking stand on end with financial horror and virtuous indignation. The manager of the branch, a gentleman boasting the euphonious and ominous name of Krach, is under arrest.

We note in our Rosario exchanges a report of the meeting of the local Distillery shareholders. The report and accounts were approved, and a dividend declared of $200 per share of $1,000. This is very good. We should say that a shareholder with a dividend like that can very well manage to keep his spirits up in this terrible period of crisis.

March 6th.

We note that the Salteños are beginning to think that their mines will save the country and destroy the crisis. Considerable mining enthusiasm prevails in Salta. Specimens of rich ore are being exhibited in the streets. The Salteña Company had on view sixteen tons of splendid argentiferous lead. The mining industry in that province will soon take a fresh spurt in view of the extension of the Cabra-Corral railway. The great bane to mining enterprise in Salta and other provinces is the want of proper communication. The difficulties of communication are so great that the cost of transporting machinery is often more than the value of the machinery itself. Under such circumstances it is difficult to make a mine, however rich, pay. The Salta, Rioja and other provincial mines had a certain reputation in the time of the Spanish conquest. Several of the mines were worked and no doubt gave splendid results, but in the days of Almagro and Pizarro, the question of labor, to-day so serious, was a very small one, being reduced to feeding the natives whom the *Spaniards* compelled to work gratis and transport the ore on the same easy terms. The mining industry of the country is in an embryonic condition as yet, although there can be no doubt as to the immense mineral wealth concealed by nature in the bosom of the Cuyo mountains and in the south western portion of the republic. The samples of coal, now on view in the mining department, and brought from Neuquen are pronounced to be excellent. But Neuquen is as yet even more backward in the way of communication than the Cuyo provinces, in spite of the facilities offered by the splendid rivers in the South.

The Finance Minister in San Juan has resigned. The reason of his withdrawal is that he wishes to practice as a doctor. Every man should stick to his profession.

The Corrientes mutiny was a mere bubble. No one was killed, no one was hurt. The soldiers rebelled because they were ill-fed.

March 8th.

A terrible affair was reported yesterday from Mercedes in San Luis. An Italian named Picoli was brutally murdered last week by a countryman of his. Picoli was quietly sitting in his dining room when the murderer entered and discharged a revolver at him. The unfortunate man received five fatal wounds and died shortly after. The murderer was easily captured by the police, but so far the motive of the crime is unknown. It is said that the murderer was a mere tool in the hands of another man, who was interested in the disappearance of Picoli. But this is not confirmed. The San Luis Courts have so many murderers to try that it will take a year to clear up this Picoli mystery.

Politics still rule the roast in Cordoba. The Catholic Association has decided not to call a general meeting of the members to discuss the presidential question. The Committee of the Association states that the members may follow their own inclinations in regard to the knotty question. This is about the wisest course to pursue.

Carnival was buried last Sunday in Santa Fé in the old style, that is buckets of water were pitched at every man and child in the streets. A few accidents are reported, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Russian Jewish settlers in Palacios colony are now enforcing Lynch Law as the only means of stemming the torrent of murder. The assassin Jose Maria Rios, who attacked the house of a Russian family and killed the head of the family, was seized on Saturday by several Russian settlers and put to death. If the authorities refuse to capture murderers, it is only natural that the settlers should take the law into their own hands.

We note by the *Amigo del Pueblo*, our fearless Alta Concordia contemporary, that the recent storm in that quarter caused the cellars in Mr. G. Soler's wine establishment to fall in. The losses occasioned by the disaster are estimated at $40,000. Luckily no one was hurt.

More mining news from Salta. The enthusiasm is as great as ever, owing to the discovery of several mines. A Mr. Riordeneira, a Bolivian miner, discovered a rich vein of silver in Cerro Nevado. Mr. Toro discovered another. The shares of all the local mining companies are booming. We believe that Salta will come to the front yet.

People in San Juan and Mendoza appear to be making fortunes in the export of cattle to Chile. It seems that the business has developed wonderfully of late and prices on the other side of the Zordillera are very high. Last week 600 head of cattle were driven from Mendoza to Chile. San Juan in the same week sent 400 head of cattle in the same direction. Even sheep are being sent over to Chile.

March 9th.

The Rosario Municipality have unanimously thrown out the City Improvement Works contract, for two reasons: Firstly the works are very badly built, and secondly the contract is unconstitutional. Our contemporaries in the Chicago of the Plate are quite enthusiastic about this decision, and the Town Councillors are now saluted by everyone in the street. We confess to being in the dark in regard to this contract, but if it be anything like the one General Roca rescinded here, we can fully understand the joy of the Rosarinos.

We note by our Rosario exchanges that the Banco Comercial in Esperanza Colony discounted bills to the amount of $200,000 last February. It moreover gave bills of exchange to the amount of $320,000. The Bank is not only doing well but is a great assistance to the settlers. If the State bank, now smashed up, had only followed the same lines as the Banco Comercial, it would have thrived on a much larger scale. In the meantime there are some people trying to resuscitate the smashed up Free-and-Easy. However, we suppose it will be "no go."

According to our La Plata exchanges, the Provincial Mortgage Bank has begun to sell off those unfortunate "centros agricolas" which bled the bank to death. Millions of cedulas were advanced upon these Centros Agricolas, which were intended to transform the province into one vast smiling wheat-field. Instead of that they have reduced a colossal bank to ruins and plunged the province into a crisis from which it will take years to extricate it. The Centro Agricola project would have been excellent but for one feature which, strange to say, the provincial legislature did not perceive at the time the Bill was enthusiastically passed. This feature, or flaw, or dodge was simply this: the owner of a Centro Agricola was entitled to hand over the responsibility of the service of the Cedulas he obtained to the purchasers of lots in the "Centro." When the law came into force, millions began to flow, the responsibility remaining with the sturdy Ausonians who purchased lots on the easiest of terms and had not the price of a pair of boots. The result of this torrent of money is this: the millions are gone, and the Centros Agricolas are now going, going, gone. Our exchanges allude to some hitch in the sale of these Centros Agricolas. It appears that a special office was created to regulate responsibilities, just as the Free Bank Act here created a special office to control the Free Banks. How the Free Banks and the Centros Agricolas were controlled it is not necessary to state. But, as a matter of fact, the Centros Agricolas cannot be sold by order of the Bank, but by that of the office alluded to. However, this hitch appears of little importance.

The proclamation of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña as candidate for the Presidency appears to have created unbounded enthusiasm throughout the province. Thousands of adhesions are reported in every nook and corner of the Republic, and patriots are laying the flattering unction to their souls that we are on the road to a permanent boom; with every citizen as a State-councillor and lots of silver coins in everyone's pocket.

March 10th.

Considerable indignation appears to prevail throughout Santa Fé in view of the attitude of the farmers of the grain-tax. These gentlemen seem determined on getting their pound of flesh, and to that humane end have begun to skin the settlers. They fine people who refuse to pay the tax, and the authorities appear to lend themselves to this fleecing business. The emissaries of the tax-farmers are running all over the province collecting taxes and fines. The peaceful settlers pay under protest. In the meantime, there is an order from the courts suspending the tax, and it is difficult to make out by what right the tax is being collected. The indignation of the wheat-farmers is very great. In fact, the collectors run the risk of being suspended. Several leading wheat-farmers from the colonies are at present in Rosario, where they are filing protests against the tax and above all the summary embargoes which the tax-farmers have made to ensure payment. It is admitted on all sides that this tax is illegal, it being nothing short of blackmail, and the fact that the Judge ordered the suspension of the tax confirms that opinion. Yet the authorities continue to play into the hands of the purchasers or farmers of the tax. The Judge, who ordered the suspension of the tax, will, no doubt, proceed to deal severely with those who have so openly defied the court.

There is most distressing news from Olavarria. The police and several "caudillos oficiales" attacked the town-hall last Tuesday and dispersed the councillors with astonishing celerity, the corporation lending itself to the proceedings by bolting with peaceful prudence and municipal discretion. The Intendente Mr. Giovanelli made a brief show of resistance by refusing to give up the keys. The assailants then proceeded to break open the drawers of the desk with the fiendish object of destroying the reports of the proceedings of the Corporation. This was too much for the honorable councillors, who immediately bolted. The greatest indignation prevails in Olavarria. We regret to say that the assailants sent out for the village smith and had the safe broken. There were $12,000 in the safe at the time.

The report of the Provincial Free and Easy Bank of Entre Rios for last year is now out. The report begins with an account of the issues made and their withdrawal, strictly according to the spirit and letter of the law. The Bank cleared a profit of $1,243,000. However the Bank deems it advisable to deduct from that amount $239,000 for bad or doubtful debts. Furthermore the Bank deducts $180,000 to be placed to the Reserve and Pension Funds. But enough remains to distribute a dividend of eight per cent. This is the third provincial free bank which has now declared a dividend.

Thousands of adhesions to the Luis Saenz-Peña candidature are pouring in from the provinces. It appears quite a foregone conclusion that the worthy Judge will be raised to the Chief Magistracy.

March 11th.

In reference to the assault on the worthy and circumspect corporation of Olavarria, our contemporary the *Nacion* yesterday published a telegram stating that there can be no doubt that the police were at the bottom of the whole affair. We are sorry to see the Olavarria police breaking public order and public heads in the La Plata authorities will cause an inquiry to be made into this scandalous affair. In the meantime the local mayor has appealed to the Supr Court eme of Justice of the Province for redress, but the wheels of Justice in the Plate go round so slowly that we sadly fear the affair will have been completely forgotten before the Court decides who is to blame. Municipal indignation, like champagne, fizzles very soon. The tradespeople of Olavarria have signed a protest against the police.

We are sorry to state that there is something wrong in the official accounts of that model colony, Esperanza. There are $49,000 to be accounted for in the Reception books. We suppose this is another effect of the crisis. Our Rosario exchanges give us to understand that this is not the only sum missing, from which we may infer the effects of the crisis are even more considerable. Another crisis-effect is reported in Rosario itself, where a wheat-firm employee bolted with several thousand dollars. He has not been captured.

In Esperanza Colony the leading settlers have their heads together about getting up a grand Agricultural Congress. All the other colonies are said to have jumped at the idea as quickly as North American heiresses spring at British coronets, when they get the chance, which is rather often of late years. As lawyers, editors, engineers, manufacturers, millers, merchants, veterinary surgeons, farmers, unpaid school-masters, and all sorts and conditions of men are to take part in this wonderful Congress, it promises to be as unique in its way as the late lamented Unique Bank. Why not ask the ladies to join it; they know quite as much of husband-ry (perhaps more) as lawyers, editors, vets, and all the other Toms, Dicks and Harrys who intend to air their eloquence on the occasion.

Advices from Cordoba state that the number of murders, robberies and outrages perpetrated in the departments of San Justo and Segundo is so great that there is no longer any security for life or property. The Government in the meantime does nothing, except discuss the prospects of the new Presidency. The settlers will have to follow the example of the unfortunate Jewish settlers in Palacios and take the law into their own hands.

We are glad to state that the famous Cadena Club in Cordoba has been dissolved. Gramajo, the head of the Cadeneros, is in prison. He appears to be implicated in the recent plot to annihilate the local Government.

March 12th.

The news from San Luis is of the usual outrageous tenor. The government there has called out the National Guard in order to strengthen the police-force. This is simply outrageous. But this is not all. Houses are broken into and every able-bodied male hauled off to join the guard. In the meantime it appears that the present police-force already absorbs the lion's share of the Budget. It is not surprising therefore that the Government should be placed in the necessity of reducing the number of public schools from 200 to 20. The schoolmasters have not been paid their salaries for 2½ years. How the unfortunate men manage to live we cannot make out. There are no judges in the Courts, and there are no ministers in the government. If this is not anarchy, then anarchy does not exist. The National Government should send an interventor to put things straight in this unfortunate province of San Luis. To make matters worse, the province has been visited by a terrible drought. Cattle are dying for want of grass, and vegetation is drooping Truly Pandora's box has been emptied in San Luis. Only hope remains, and even that appears to be in an agonizing condition. Another detail. Considerable excitement has been caused by the attitude of the Legislature, which refuses to recognise the last elections as legal; thus there is a prospect of a repetition of the recent electioneering horrors.

We note by our Mendoza exchanges that the new Governor has already applied for a fortnight's holiday. The worthy functionary needs repose. In the meantime Mr. Villanueva will drive the State-coach. We see that the Provincial Bank—a Free and Easy one—has bad debts to the amount of $400,000. The weather at present is quite wintry in Mendoza.

The new Minister of Finance in San Juan is Mr. David Chaves. He is an engineer. The former Minister was a medical doctor, and retired, as our readers may remember, because he felt it his duty to practise his profession. "Muy bien." As we have often observed: if bootmakers would only stick to their lasts, doctors to their patients, and lawyers to their briefs, there would not have been so many blunders perpetrated.

Our Rosario exchanges say that Governor Cafferata is going to resign, with a view of getting a seat in the National Senate. Almost all, if not all, our Senators are ex-Governors. It seems to be a settled thing that a Governor should become a Senator before retiring into the obscurity of private life.

The new director of the Provincial Bank of Santa Fé, Mr. Terrosa, is determined to cut down the enormous salaries which the Bank is paying. This is the right course to pursue, and we hope to see this Free-and-Easy pay a dividend soon.

March 13th.

There was quite a scare in Corrientes on Friday night. The rumor got abroad that the garrison had mutinied. The peaceful inhabitants rushed into their houses and barracaded their doors. The Ministers and government-house employees made for the police station, where they made themselves quite comfortable, while they sent Commander Nuñez to see what was going on in the garrison. This military functionary, when he arrived at the garrison, sent back word that all was right and there was nothing to fear. The Ministers held a council to consider the Commander's message, which after an hour's deliberation they construed to be a trap. They came to the conclusion that Nuñez had joined the mutineers and that if they left the police station they would be immolated. Their excellencies ordered an old cannon to be placed at the door of the station and sent out a few of the more courageous policemen to secure a month's supply of provisions. We believe the ministers are still in the police-station waiting to be attacked. It is quite certain that things are very unsettled in Corrientes. The garrison has already mutinied several times. The upshot of the business will be that the National Government will be constrained to send up a battalion of volunteers or a regiment of the line to keep order.

We note very little of interest in our exchanges from Rosario. The local branch of the English Bank has begun to pay 15 per cent, which now makes 75 per cent. Sergeant Stertz left for Santa Fe to hunt up eight deserters. They have probably joined one of the numerous gangs of bandits who at present infest the provinces. Deserters are the worst of villains. The bandits in Salta are mostly deserters and here we may recall what Mr. Gabriel Carrasco recently stated in the *Economista Argentino*, that is, that murderers and robbers are, as punishment, drafted into the army.

The duel between the Santiago del Estero Judge and a local editor, who maintained that His Lordship was being bribed, did not come off in spite of all the talk about the affair. The judge sent down to Buenos Ayres for a pair of dueling pistols, as there was no such article in Santiago, knives, swords and stones being the ordinary weapons, we suppose, in the affairs of honour in that distant province. As soon as the pistols arrived, the police pounced not on the Judge, but on the editor. Editors always pay the piper in these latitudes. The result was the duel could not take place. The question now arises: who warned the police?

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Friday, March 4.

It appears that the National Government is resolved on changing the present Board of the National Bank. Our readers are, no doubt, aware that the present Board was elected by the shareholders after a pitched battle in the meeting hall of the Bank; after a severe struggle the shareholders managed to overcome the so-called Government interest in the Bank. This fact may lead one to infer with some reason that the Government interest clashes with the interests of the shareholders, and of this there can be no doubt, and people are likely to draw what ever conclusions they choose from such antagonism which, to say the least, reflects little credit on the Government interest. After a bitter contest the shareholders succeeded in electing their own nominees to superintend the liquidation of the Bank. The Board have been sparing no effort to wind up the concern, and secure as much as possible from the wreckage. The Government, however, under provisions of the respective law, converted a large number of shares of the shareholders into Patriotic Bonds and is now entitled as more than half-owner of the Bank to name its own Board for the liquidation of the concern. It cannot be concealed that the market looks upon the impending change of Board with much distrust, but the Government can remove all grounds for this distrust by appointing sterling good men to manage the Bank, and we have no doubt that Minister Lopez will be happy in his choice.

The Finance Minister issued a decree to-day ordering the Junta de Credito Publico to convert the shares of the National Bank, presented by shareholders under the provisions of the respective law, into Patriotic Bonds, the shares to be rated at 50% of their nominal value. The decree also extends the term for presenting shares for conversion till the end of this month. The most important article in the decree is that putting a summary end from to-day to the functions of the Board of the Bank appointed at the last meeting by the "ex-shareholders;" this is the main point of the ministerial measure. The Liquidating Board of the Bank had a short life.

Saturday, March 5th.

As was expected, the weekly liquidation gave rise to great activity in the gold market this morning. Large amounts of gold were delivered to the liquidator, and one dealer, it is said, took up about fifteen thousand ounces. Nearly thirty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $55.70, fell to 55.50, rose to 56, and closed at 55.80, say 242¼ % premium. Four thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.35, fell to 17.30 and closed at 17.35, say 244¼ % premium. The market closed with buyers at the closing rates.

The Government decree suspending the Board of the National Bank has raised quite a storm in the market. The Directors of the National Bank consider the decree illegal, and refuse to leave their posts until dismissed by force. The market sympathizes with the Board and views the Government decree with disfavor. The question at issue is very simple:—Has the Government the right to appropriate the management of the Bank? A legal question will ensue and the Courts will decide.

Coal-brokers inform us that 24,000 tons of coal are on the way out, consigned to the La Plata Coal Depot Co. Amongst the vessels expected is the Carnbank, carrying 4500 tons of coal; this is the biggest coal cargo ever chartered for the Plate. The other vessels carry 2,500 tons on an average.

The Montevideo Government has seen the errors of its ways too late in the day: it is now endeavoring to get back the coal trade, the monopoly of which, we may say, Montevideo enjoyed for many years. But Montevideo cannot compete with La Plata, owing to the facilities of handling at the latter port. Montevideo loses millions by this shifting of the coal business.

Through some extraordinary mistake the Argentine torpedo-boat Murature has been driven high and dry on top of the bank outside the "malecones" of the Riachuelo. The man at the helm must have had a queer idea of the vagaries of the Riachuelo channel to go so far out of his way. The torpedo boat, however, will get off at next high tide and will suffer little or nothing by the mishap. Lieutenant Victorica was in charge of the Murature at the time, but it appears that the crew were foreign and did not understand his orders. The Navy Office is sifting the matter to see where the blame lies; Commander Simoni endeavored to get her off the bank the night before last, but the tide was not high enough. The Murature is considered one of the most perfect torpedo boats of her class, with a speed of 25 knots in smooth water.

Don Gregory Soler, the millionaire estanciero, has bought 17,500 hectares of land adjoining his baronial estate at Sauce Corto at the rate of 50,000$m/n per league of 2500 hectares.

The new Banco Popular in the flourishing town of Mercedes opened its doors on the 1st inst. The inauguration ceremony was interesting. Don Nicolas Lowe, the great promoter of the Bank, made a fine speech, in which he sketched the vicissitudes of Mercedes. Mr. Diaz Menendez spoke also at length, and wound up by stating that Don Nicholas Lowe combined all the great virtues of the Saxon and Latin races. The bank, we may add, meets a want in Mercedes: the very first day over one hundred thousand dollars were lodged in deposit. All the chief towns of the province should follow the example of Mercedes.

Monday, March 7.

The proclamation of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña as candidate for the Presidency produced an excellent impression on 'Change, and caused at first a headlong fall in gold. But as the day grew the premium stiffened, and it was quite clear that the good news had been discounted many days ago. Over twenty-six thousand ounces changed hands for cash; the price opened very weak at 54.70, fell to 54.60, but closed hard at 55.30, say 239 2/3 % premium. Over three thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17 and closed at 17.20, say 241¼ % premium. The market opened very weak this morning; at one moment it looked as if a panicky fall would take place; the bullish reaction that followed was very steady and strong, and as the bell rang the close of the first ring there were strong buyers at the closing rates.

Our financial colleague the *Buenos Ayres Handelszeitung* publishes a lengthy and interesting article on the price level of Argentine produce for the last two years. Our colleague shews that the increase in produce does not compensate for the fall in the price level. Our colleague's calculations are in gold, and shew the following percentage of decrease in value since the beginning of 1890:—

	Decrease %
Mestizo wool	27
Lincoln cross	21
Sheepskins	5
Dry cow hides	14
Do Matadero	5
Do salted saladero	25
Do salted matadero	25
Dry horse-hides	33
Salted do	33
Horse-hair	20
Cow-hair	26
Jerked beef	11
Bones	47

Tallow shows a rise of 5 o/o and nutria skins 10 o/o. Maize has risen 30 o/o, wheat 28 o/o, and linseed 10 o/o.

The Directors of the National Bank representing the interests of the shareholders and suspended in their functions by the decree of the National Government issued last week have entered a solemn protest against such arbitrary proceedings. It appears that at the ordinary meeting of the Board, the gentlemen affected by the Government decree, viz, Messrs. Demarchi, Devoto, and Salaberria, were informed by the Chairman Avellaneda that in view of the ministerial decree they could no longer figure as directors or attend the Board meetings. The three gentlemen in question protested, arguing that they abandoned the hall leaving the Board without "quorum" or power to do anything in their absence; they furthermore refused point blank to deliver the keys which they held, and there and then requested an attorney to draw up a protest in legal form. The attorney requested the chairman to give him a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of shareholders, which was refused. Thus the matter stands, the Board without quorum and Messrs Demarchi, Devoto, Lalherrea, and Unzue determined to push matters to extremities. The Government have placed the Board in a very false position, and the whole management of the bank's liquidation has been brought to a standstill. How all this will end nobody knows, but in the long run the Government will win, in view of the interest it has in the bank and the outside interests at stake. The market, meantime, is in favor of the three directors appointed by the shareholders.

Mr. Alzaga has bought from Dr. Piñeyro the fine five league-estancia Pencol Dias in the district of Magdalena with all its fine stock for 1,100,000$m/n. The property is one of the best situated and most valuable in the country: the fine stock comprises 2500 horses of the best blood, nearly all heavy draught animals, also 200 pure bred short-horns and four hundred fine mestiza cows. There are also several flocks of sheep of very fine quality. The ex-owner paid particular care to refining of breeds, and could boast that his estancia contained the best blood in the country. The estancia is not distant from Buenos Ayres and should be one of the finest invernadas in the province. Although the property has changed hands it still remains in the family, for Mr. Alzaga is a nephew of Dr. Piñeyro: the family have held the property since the beginning of this century.

The Chairman of the Manging Committee of the City Improvement Works has reported favourably on the proposal of Messrs. Samuel B. Hale to appoint an official inspector of materials shipped for the City Improvement Works; Messrs. Hale, however, are expected to pay the inspection, and the Government maintains its right to reject materials should they be of bad quality.

From an official document on the Pampa Central we glean that its capital General Acha has a population of 2,500 souls, that the town Victoria has 1,500, Hucal 400, and Santa Rosa de Toay 200: furthermore, there are several colonies in course of formation. The Pampa Central territory is divided into 15 departments with an aggregate population of 20,187. Each department has an area of 4000 square leagues. The National Guard comprises 6 regiments of cavalry and two of infantry with an effective force of 4048 men. The statistics of 1891 shew that the territory exported that year—

4500 tons wool
15 tons ostrich feathers
21 do horse-hair
212914 sheepskins
28135 cow hides
239 fox-skins

The Bahia Blanca North Western Railway at present reaches Hucal, say 18 leagues from the capital General Acha. A telegraph line runs from the latter place to Mari-Manuel, thus connecting the territory with B. Ayres.

Mr. J. L. Williams Andrews was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Neuquen. He reports a flourishing state of affairs in that distant territory, but says that all the settlers complain of the defective postal arrangements. Letters and papers are delivered with great irregularity and all trust that Post Master General Carles will make some reform. Cows at the Cordillera are fat and Chilians are buying freely. The Argentine War Office might send two or three regiments to guard the Chilian frontier and keep a look out at the passes to prevent cattle and horse-stealing. In the valley of the Rio Negro a great drought is reported, also between Patagones and the Colorado; but heavy rains have fallen in that quarter since last week.

Tuesday, March 8.

The gold market ruled very hard all morning, in spite of the bearish inclination of the majority of outsiders. Over twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at $55.40, rose to 56, and closed at 55.80, firm, say 242¼ % premium. Sixteen hundred sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17.35, fell to 17.30, and closed at 17.35, say 244¼ % premium.

The protest of the directors of the National Bank threatens to bring on a Cabinet crisis, for it is an open secret now that some members of the Government oppose the decree of the Minister of Finance and espouse the cause of the directors, who represent the interests of the shareholders. The formal protest of Messrs. Demarchi, Devoto and Salaberria was lodged by Dr. Ayerza to-day, and their keys were deposited in the Federal Court of Dr. V. Tedin. The question threatens to bring on complications which may involve the Government in a very unpleasant dilemma. It is understood that Mr. Unzue, a Director of the Bank at present absent, joins the protest of Messrs. Demarchi, Devoto and Salaberria. The outside market is unanimous in its condemnation of the ministerial decree; we think, however, that it is a great mistake to attach any importance of a political kind to the ministerial ukase. There are many people who believe that the directors who represent the shareholders have been suspended in order to shield certain political parties who are in the bank's debt; this, however, is not probable, for the aim of the Government is to enforce its prerogatives after the exchange of sharps of the Bank for bonds of the Patriotic Loan, an exchange that established the unquestioned superiority of the Government interest in the Bank. The market, meantime, views the action of the Minister of Finance with disfavor and looks for a skeleton in the cupboard.

Advices from the Neuquen announce that cattle are selling in that territory at $25 per head; the buyers take the animals over to Chile and make a handsome profit at above prices.

Advices from Arrecifes announce the following transactions in lands:—Mr. Patricio Ham purchased from the heirs of Antonio Molina 1200 squares, distant 6 leagues from the town, at $200 per square, or a total of $348,000. Over 1600 squares of land of the establishment La Carolina, of E. W. Villar, have been rented at 16 to 20 per square. 3,000 squares of Mrs. Manuela V. de Siegmann have been rented for agriculture. Various other camps have been rented at from 14 to 16 per square.

Wednesday, March 9th.

The market in general favors a fall in gold, but, strange to say, the premium remains as firm as a rock. Eighteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $55.90, fell to 55.60, rose to 56, and closed hard at 55.90, say 243¼ % premium. Seventeen hundred sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.35, fell to 17.33, and closed at 17.35, say 244¼ % premium. There was a heavy supply of gold from certain quarters and the knowing ones were prepared for a headlong fall, but they were mistaken, for every ounce offered was immediately taken up. The majority of operators are still waiting patiently for the turn in the tide; they believe that a fall is inevitable, but they wish to see the full force of the current before they plunge.

What with the undoubted improvement in politics and the scarcity of paper money, the bears fondly believe that they can control the market this month. The Banco de la Nacion Argentina, they argue, will not discount heavy amounts, and the admirable discretion of the Board in restricting discounts confirms their views. Furthermore, they attach much importance to so-called produce gold, which is daily thrown on the market and must help a speculation for a fall. All this seems very plausible, but for the last three days we have seen a very stubborn gold premium, in spite of all the efforts of the bears and of all these roseate arguments.

The protest lodged by the liquidators on the Board of the National Bank was published to-day and the contents were the subject of much discussion in the hall. The liquidators ex-directors Demarchi, Devoto and Salaberria, have brought an action against the Chairman of the Bank and ask the Federal Judge to declare null and void all resolutions of the present Board of the Bank. The plaintiffs lawyer shows that the Government have no authority to divest his clients of their posts as directors on the Board and has drawn up the case in laconic but pungent fashion. For the present the case is merely against the Chairman, but complications must ensue in which the Minister of Finance cannot but be forcibly involved. The strong point urged by the plaintiffs is that the charter of the Bank stipulates that in case of liquidation the winding-up must be conducted by four persons appointed by the private shareholders and by four appointed out of the twenty more important private creditors: this excludes government action "in to" so far as the management of the liquidation is concerned. Meantime, it is well to bear in mind that since the exchange of shares of the National Bank for Patriotic Bonds the interest of shareholders in the Bank does not exceed 10 %: the balance is government interest, and this must weigh in the scales of justice.

The old historic sheds of the Plaza Once Station of the Western Railway are being rapidly demolished by the pickaxes of Italian workmen, and ere long the foundations will be laid of a structure that promises to be one of the finest stations in South America. We hear that the plans have been drawn up for the erection of a station on more or less the same plans as the familiar Canon-Street Station in London, the Plaza Once station of the Western Railway is to have a mighty span of 150 metres. The traffic at the Plaza Once Station of late has been very heavy, two or three hundred waggons filled with produce arriving daily; the wonder is how the manager of the line manages to stow away all the produce and find room for these immense trains of waggons in the limited space of the Once. The new station is being built to meet the growing requirements of the line, in other words of the Northern and Western traffic of the province.

The Santa Fé Great Southern Railway is getting a fair share of traffic at present. Estancieros in the districts near the Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé frontiers state that 2,000 animals at least are sent every week to Villa Constitucion.

Thursday, March 10.

The market to-day was full of rumors of the impending resignation of the Minister of Finance, Dr. V. F. Lopez. We cannot say that the market will regret the departure of Dr. Lopez from a post for which he was unsuited, but we may as well add that the market does not rejoice at the prospects of his withdrawal from the Cabinet. Our financial Cato has committed so many errors since August 1890 that a conviction is rampant, confirmed by recent events, that he cannot commit any more; meantime, there is no knowing who his successor may be, or what experimental financing he may resort to. There is already some talk of Dr. Don Juan José Romero as future Minister of Finance, but we very much doubt if he will take over the financial interregnum between this and the 12th October, when the new President will take office. Others mention Dr. Basavilbaso, and this name sounds more plausible under the circumstances.

As all events, at the present juncture little importance is attached to the impending change in the financial portfolio. The gold market rules firm, in spite of the bearish propensities of the speculative body in general. Sixteen thousand ounces changed hands for cash; the price opened at 56.50$, fell to 56.40, rose to 56.70, and closed hard at 56.50, say 247¼ % premium. About three thousand sovereigns changed hands; the price opened at 17.55$, rose to 17.60, and closed at 17.55, say 248¼ % premium. It is amusing to see the stubborn resistance of the gold premium at the very moment when the whole market is inclined to operate in a bearish direction. It cannot be said that any strong bullish speculation is afoot at present; the premium rises owing to the requirements of the situation.

The latest phase about the National Bank muddle is that the Caja de Conversion has also something to say in the matter. It appears that the Caja has a right by law to name a special commission to superintend the liquidation of the Bank. This is more fat in the fire, as the commission of the Caja will probably support the liquidators appointed by the shareholders, and now summarily dismissed by the Finance Minister.

The news of the resignation of the Minister of Finance was confirmed this afternoon. Dr. Lopez, it is said, sent in his resignation last night, but it will not be officially announced until his successor be found. Our colleague the *Diario* thinks that Sub Secretary Mr. E. Hansen will be requested to fill the post. No man has more experience of the working of the Finance Office than Mr. Hansen, who is in every way qualified for the high post.

Our colleague *Diario* has begun to translate the dull and lengthy article on Argentine finances and the Rothschild-Morgan Committee published recently in the *Investor's Review*. Making due allowance for a sub-stratum of truth, the article in question is a tissue of misrepresentations calculated to mislead the British public.

The Camara Sindical has expelled over one hundred members for non-payment of the monthly quotas. About five hundred have been expelled since the middle of last year; this wholesale expulsion must considerably affect the returns of the Bolsa Building Co.

Friday, March 11.

The gold market opened very weak this morning, but it soon leaked out in the liquidation parlor that gold was short and a bullish rally ensued. The speculation is not much impressed by the Cabinet crisis, and little importance is attached to the resignation of Dr. Lopez. This is easily explained by the fact that the present Government must surrender the reins of power on the 12th of October next, and little or nothing of a radical nature in finances can be attempted until then. In fact, the spell between this and October is a kind of financial interregnum, and it is idle to think that either Dr. V. de la Plaza or Dr. Romero will accept a portfolio under such circumstances. According to our well-informed colleague *La Nacion*, Dr. V. Lopez has resigned in view of the approaching Congress session; the venerable historian, but bungling financier, states that owing to his deafness he cannot take part in parliamentary debates, and therefore resigns his post in the Cabinet. The market, meantime, maintains that the ukase expelling four members of the National Bank Board has been the direct cause of the Cabinet crisis; the market believes that the ukase in question was drawn up by the Finance Minister, with the approval of the President, but without consulting the views of other members of the Cabinet. At all events, it is a strange coincidence that Minister Lopez should resign immediately after the National Bank decree, and we believe that the market is not far wrong in its estimate of the causes of the crisis in the Government. Another feature of the resignation would imply that the decree affecting the Board of the National Bank will be repealed; if this be the result of Minister Lopez's resignation, so much the better, as the whole market is in favor of the National Bank directors. In this regard, it is significant that the National Government has not thought fit to replace the directors expelled by the late decree; there can be no doubt that the Cabinet joins issue in the matter with the Finance Minister.

Fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 55.80$, rose to 56.20, and closed at 56, say 244 % premium. About two thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.35$ and closed at 17.45, say 246¾ % premium. Gold looked plentiful at the beginning of the ring, but ran short as the day grew; this is not a favorable symptom for the bears at to-morrow's weekly liquidation, but it is well to bear in mind that the market, with a few exceptions, favors a fall in gold; this makes the firmness in gold all the more emphatic.

Advices from Bahia Blanca state that the branch of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina there was opened on Wednesday; the bank is situated in Calle Chiclana, between Calles Alsina and Belgrano. The brewery at Pigue is doing a roaring business and cannot supply the demand in the far south; the beer of Messrs. Renard is pronounced excellent; the Pigueños are great beer drinkers, although they are nearly all French; they swallowed last year 1,100 dozens of beer, not bad for such a small settlement. In Bahia Blanca houses have lately risen suddenly; the smallest house in the place fetches 50$m/n per month; middling houses of three or four rooms fetch 100$ m/n per month. Meantime, in La Plata many proprietors are willing to let fine residences on payment of the Contribucion and Municipal taxes. Bahia Blanca is evidently ahead of La Plata. Another instance of Bahia Blanca progress: the theatrical company pay 150$ per night for a house; meantime, the same company paid for a larger house in Dolores 75$ per night (Ida Montgomery.)

Messrs. Dunkinson and Dungey have bought another consignment of wheat in Curamalan, 20,000 sacks of barletta quality; price supposed to be 12$ per 100 kilos.

The price of home-tobacco is tumbling fast, and at the rate it is going will soon be at 3 dollars. The supply from Tucuman appears to be considerable. Talking of tobacco, we heard yesterday that the duties demanded by the Custom House on a consignment of "palo" tobacco valued at $150 gold amount to the fabulous figure of $5000 gold!

The cost of the works in the Martin Garcia Channel amount this month to $21,000. We note that the chairman of the Riachuelo Works has applied to this Government for this sum. The cost of the Riachuelo Works this month is estimated at $31,000.

The port-works appear to have been pushed forward pretty actively. The dredging of the south channel was carried on very briskly, about 43,000 cubic metres being removed. Half a mile of permanent way was laid, and about 4 miles of macadam done. The cost of the works during the month was:—

Works	185,185.18
Interest	925.89
Commission	13,888.89

Which makes a total of about $200,000 gold.

For the benefit of those whom it may concern, whether holders of Patriotic Bonds or shareholders of the National Bank, we translate the following article of the respective law which regulates the exchange of shares for bonds and fixes a special denomination on the bonds thus changed:—

The President of the Republic decrees:—

"Art. 1—The Junta of Credito Publico shall hand to those shareholders of the National Bank who have ceded their shares to the Nation, bonds of the Empresito Interno, bearing 6% interest and 1% sinking funds, specially stamped, viz—Impresito de 1892, ley num. 2841—at the rate of 50% of the nominal value of said shares, in accordance with Art. 35 of said law no. 2841

THEATRES.

LITEAMA ARGETINO—Empres C. hi, Gran Compañia de Zarzuela, Ma- Director Don José Puig.

ATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa or Garrido. Gran Compañia cómica rzuela, director de Orquesta D. Rogi- narez.
rtes 15—La Gran Via, Salon Eslava, Saturros, Viva mi Niña

ATRO NOVEDADES—Calle Lavalle Esmeralda y Suipacha Compañia ñola de Zarzuela Comica.

AN CIRCO, HERMANOS CARLO:— y Montevideo, Funciones todas las es, Domingos y dias de Fiesta dos ciones.

ON 'CHANGE.

Monday, March 14.

e week opened to-day with a totter- gold market. As the ring opened tempt was made to put on a firm enance, but the weakness of the ion was too apparent and prices n to fal: fast. Nineteen thousand es changed hands: the price opened 6.29, fell steadily, and closed at , say 2421 % premium. Sovereigns ed at $17.45 and closed at 17 35, 2444 % premium. The market g heavy, with a bearish tendency, e stock and share market ruled Patriotic Bonds closed at 60 20. A hundred National Bank shares ged hands at 20. Catalinas rose to La Plata Cedulas were firm and paratively active.
e exchange market was weak this ning. Banking paper was quoted at 48d. on London; private paper done at 481 to 482d. Telegraphic sfers were reported at 47¼ to 47⅝d. ounts were difficult to-day.
he following is a summary of the ness effected in stocks and shares e first ring to-day:—
South American Ounces—
or cash.... 18,388 at 56.20-10-56.55.- 90-80-90-80-70

Sovereigns—
or cash.... £2480 at 17.45-40-35
Patriotic Bonds—
or cash.... 61,000 at 60.20-60.00-60-10-20
National Bank Shares—
or cash.... 283 at 20
Catalinas Mole—
r cash.... 1100 at 7.40-50
Provincial Cedulas—
r cash..L 11,200 at 29.40
r cash..M 17,000 at 29.40-50
r cash..N 87,100 at 29.40-30-50 - 40
r cash..O 12,350 at 29.30-40-50
r cash..P 17,000 at 29.40-50
e news that Don Francisco Uriburu ccepted the Financial portfolio is nature; it is a case of the wish father to the thought. It need not ated that the whole market would d the appointment of Mr. Uri- for few men enjoy greater confi- in the commercial community. resence of Mr. Uriburu in the Ca- would produce an excellent im- ion in all quarters, where all would upon him as a guarantee that no experimental financing or game at purposes would be attempted, as ed unfortunately, during the of office of his predecessor. Mr. u is at present chairman of the and is well acquainted with the s and aspirations of the market; stranger to our London friends, would also greet his presence in rgentine Cabinet. Furthermore, Uriburu has a lengthy experience ancial portfolios: he was Finance ster of the Province of Buenos during the Governorship of Dr. o Rocha; he was also Finance ter for a short time in 1890 in the rnment of Dr. Juarez Celman, a e resigned owing to the favourit- displayed towards the National

A. G. Pruden, of Messrs. Black- & Co., was welcomed to-day on his al from Europe. He came out in Lamport and Holt steamer Words- h, and reports a most agreeable age from Madeira to the Plate. Al- booked from Madeira direct to e, Chevalier Hairby called at St. nt and cruised in the vicinity of sland Fernando Noronha, North of ambuco. Mr. Cook, one of the rs of the fleet of Lamport & Holt, board; also Mr. Boadle, who is of the line in Buenos Ayres. Nu- s concerts and entertainments en- d the voyage, and all were sorry to the good ship yesterday after- stuck hard in the Outer Roads in muddy bed of the shallow Plate. e the circumstances, the Words- h will have to discharge part of her in lighters outside before attempt- o enter the Riachuelo channel and ena. Mr. Pruden returns to the to take over the affairs of Messrs. ork & Co., in representation of a icate of British manufacturers. ivices from the Far South report heavy rains in the Rio Negro y and at the Colorado. The rain ome in the nick of time after a long of dro ight, but much more rain is ed.
e Platense steamer Mercurio left rday for Patagones and San Blas. is expected back with full cargo of and wool on the 26th inst. The Po- a of the same line and for many s on the Bahia Blanca-Patagones we hear, has changed hands. We se her new owners will put her on ahia Blanca route.
e Pacific steamer Potosi, from rpool, left Rio yesterday and is d to leave Montevideo on the 17th e Pacific.
police have seized several indi- s engaged in the profitable busi- of forging certificates of the La Mortgage Bank; the victims of forgeries are up to the present owners of exchange-shops, and the amount of the forgery does not ex- five thousand dollars.
W. R. Grant was welcomed to- nd enveloped in friends. He ar- in the Wordsworth after a vaca- of nine months in the old country. eft this evening for his estancia in

was rumoured on 'Change this af- oon that the probable successor of V. F. Lopez will be Dr. Marcos laneda; this appointment would m the ukase our financial Cato, use of the Cabinet crisis.
airs in the produce markets show nprovement, but, to judge by the s of steamers leaving for Europe, going out steadily, in spite of the talked of stagnation in produce.
the passengers arrived by the elyne were sent to-day to Martin a, in view of several cases of yel- ever on board. On the island the gers will be kept in the strictest on from all other inhabitants in nce. Let this be a warning to ngers from Europe between the s of December and March; they patronize steamers coming di- up the Plate, in order to avoid such alities as the present case of the lyne.
Houston steamer Heraclides was d in the Outer Roads owing to the of one of the passengers from disease. She is now steaming eed for Europe. She carries a number of passengers and a heavy

R.M.S. Thames is posted to leave rope on the 16th. Her passengers in quarantine and cannot land the 16th.
nderstood that Mr. Oliver, who at Montevideo with Mr. E. Casey ordsworth, comes to the Plate financial mission to be carried it here, nor in Montevideo, but in ita. The inevitable inference is edulas are the subject to be dis-

gold market opened very weak at ond ring, but closed with a bull- y. Thirteen thousand ounces d for to-morrow; the price at $55 50, but closed hard at ame as morning closing rate. gus opened very flat at $17.25, sed at 17.33. Patriotic Bonds slightly firmer. National Gold s A opened at 30, but closed at heavy lot forcing down the mar- a Plata Cedulas were a shade than in the morning.

following is a summary of the s effected in stocks and shares at the second ring:—
th American Ounces—
h 15.... 12,771 at 56.50 60-50-60 70-60-70-80-70 80 90-80.

reigns—
15.. £1900 at 17.25-30-28-30 33.

riotic Bonds—
h 15.. 92,000 at 60.20-30.
31.. 10,000 at 60.60.

Bonos del Banco Hipotecario Capital—
March 15..1. 3900 at 41
Catalinas Moles—
March 15.... 600 at 7.60-50.
National Hypothecary Cedulas—
March 15 ..A 53,000 at 30.28½ gold.
March 15 ..C 4,000 at 71.
Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
March 15 ..M 16,000 at 29.50-40.
March 15 ..N 30,000 at 29 50-40.
March 15..O 34,500 at 29.50-30-40
March 15..P 24.000 at 29.50.
There was a whisper in the hall this afternoon that the National Bank ukase has given rise to some unpleasantness in the Board of the Caja de Conversion. The Board met to-day and the members joined issue on certain questions affecting the National Bank and the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. It was rumored that Sr. Victor Martinez, Chairman of the Board, and Messrs. Chas and Areco, Directors, had left the Board-room with the intention of sending in their resignation to the Finance Minister.
The following sales of real estate took place yesterday:—
Building site in Calle Pavon between Lorea and Zeballos at $14 ⅝ per square vara. Buyer, B. Larre.
Do. Calle Guemes, between 1ª and 2ª Catamarca, for $850 ⅝. Buyer, Dr. M. J. Mendez.
Small house Calle General Soler No. 417 for $5100.
Calle Independencia No. 2220 for $15,000.
Building sites in Calles Constitucion and Maza, also in Calle 2ª Cuyo and 2ª Gran Chaco at $2 per square yard.
Building sites in Calle Guemes between Arauz and Medrano at $5 per square yard.
Auctioneer Lobato sold at auction yesterday the 'manzana' between Calles Cochabamba, Jujuy, Constitucion and Catamarca at an average of $462 ⅝ per square vara.
Mr. Jose Carabassa has bought the fine corner property Libertad and Charcas for $300,000 m/n.
The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

Imports.....	$160,157
Exports.....	42,418
	$202,575

	Gold.	$ m/n.
Returns of the month up to date..	—	2,972,599
Same time last year.....	—	805,179
Difference in favor of March 1891.....	—	—
Difference in favor of March 1892.....	—	2,167,420
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	—	16,135,778
Same period of last year....	4,593	7,584,988
Difference in favour 1891.	4,593	
Difference in favor of 1892	—	8,550,789

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 335 for payment of Customs dues.
Charters effected in Buenos Aires during the month of February 1892:—
Ital bq Regina Auxiliatrice, Boca to Channel f.o., wheat, 23 frcs.
Do Teresa G., Rosario to do. wheat, 25s.
Brit bq Charlotte Bahia Blanca do do, 22s 6d.
Do our Annie, Rosario to Santos, hay, $5 U.S.
Germ brgt J M Bunk, Santa Catharina to Buenos Aires, farina, $0.18 gold.
Brit do Bessie Dodd, do to Channel f.o., salted hides, 36s.
Germ do Pollux, Boca to Rio, Bahia or Pernambuco, jerked beef, reserved.
Swed do Frederich, Rosario to Channel f o, wheat or linseed, 25s and 26s.
Nor brgt Ravnen, Boca to do, guano, £350.
Arg brkt Peacemaker, Rosario to Rio Janeiro, hay, $4.25 U.S.
Germ brkt Pocahontas, S'a Elena to Channel f o, salted hides, 38s.
Brit do Snowdrop, Tuyu to Channel f o, 33s.
Germ do Helene, Rosario do, wheat, 24s 6d.
Brit do Rapid, do Rio Janeiro, hay, $4.50 U S.
Dan do Waterwitch, Tuyu to Pernambuco, jerked beef, reserved.
Arit bq White Winks, Boca to Rio Janeiro, wheat, $3.75 U.S.
Germ do Anagenesis, Rosario do, hay, $2800 U.S.
Swed do Carin, Boca and Tuyu to Channel f o, salted hides 31s.
Nor do Aristos, Boca to do, quebracho, 23 frcs.
Brit sch Moskwa, Rosario to Boston, gen. cargo, reserved.
Do Coniston, Boca to Pernambuco, bran, $1800 U.S.
Nor brkt Folkvang, do to Delaware Breakwater f o, bones, 5 U.S.
Do Eugene, Rosario to Channel f o, wheat, 24s.
Brit do Carmelita, Bahia Blanca to do, do, 23s.
Charters effected in Montevideo during the month of February by Williams and Co.—
Dan bgt C C Hornung, Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $1.80 Arg. gold per 1000 sup feet.
Brit sch Neva, do Boston, gen. cargo, reserved.
Amer do Johanna Swan, do to New York do do.
Brit bgt Mary Ann, Casa Blanca to Channel f o, salted hides, 36s per ton.
Do Argentina, Montevideo to Boston, gen. cargo, reserved.
Do Genoa, do to Boca, rest of same cargo, do.
Dan C C Hornung, Paysandu to Channel f o, salted hides, 37s 6d per ton.
Swed bgt Hilma, Gualeguaychu to Channel f o, do do.
Do Ida, Montevideo to Pernambuco, bran, reserved.
Brit do Genoa, Boca to Pernambuco, do do.
Principal exports from Montevideo during the month of February—

6,341 hides wool	
1,135 hides skins	
113 hides hair	
139 hides hide-cuttings	
2,819 pipes tallow	
59,051 salted hides	
72,643 dry hides	
16,176 dry kips	
944 tons bones	
10,000 lumps	
28,475 bales beef, etc.	
32 live mules	
1,500 live sheep	

Arrivals of ocean steamers at Montevideo during the month of February—

British	19,
German	10,
French	11,
Italian	9,
Belgian	2,
Spanish	1.
Total,	52

steamers, measuring 93,398 tons register.
Arrivals of ocean sailing vessels at Montevideo during the month of February—

British	14,
Norwegian	8,
Spanish	9,
American	2,
Italian	9,
German	2,
Danish	1,
Swedish	5,
Austrian	1,
French	2,
Dutch	1.
Total	54

vessels, measuring 31,471 tons register.
Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

	March 13. Kilos.
Wool.....	236,691
Sheepskins.....	24,524
Ox hides.....	29,800
Horse-hides.....	389
Hair.....	360
Grease.....	5,600
Oil.....	3,300
Wheat.....	286,250
Flax.....	33,275
Centeno.....	24,580
By carts and lighters: Wool.....	52,048

Prices at the Corrales to-day—
Novillos—
Gordos $32-38
Carne gorda 26-28
Buena carne 17-22
Vacas—
Gordos $24-28
Carne gorda $18-20
Buena carne 10-14
Terneros—
Mamones 5.50-7.20
Hides—
Novillo hides $8.00-11.00
Cow hides $5.60-6.70
Capones—
200 pelados at $6
300 do at 5

Sales at the Central Produce Market:—
Lanas finas—12 000 kilos, a $ 7,50 por A. Ojea; 3 000 id, a 7,80, id Salaberri y Costa.
Lana borrega fina—3000 kilos a 4,80 y 5,00 por A. Ojea, 1500 id a 6,25 por N. y Aguerre; 2500 id a 7,60 por A. Alonso y Ca., 3.000 id 6.50 id Perez y Cueto.
Cueros vacunos de matadero—300 cueros a $ 7.20 por Salaberri y Costa.

Sales at the South Market—
Lanas finas—10.000 kilos a 8,20 y 8,30 $ por Goyenechea y Bilbao; 20.000 id 8, Miguel Mendez; 12.000 id deposito, 8,70 Perez y Cueto.
Lana lincoln—2000 kls. a $ 9,30 por Goyenechea Bilbao y Ca., 8000 id 9,00 y 8,50 por Miguel Mendez; 2000 id 8,50 por Santamarina hijo; 2,000 id id 8.40 id Manuel F Parera.
Cueros lanares consuma—20 decenas a $0.85 por M Z Rojas y Ca. 30 id 0,84 id Mautalen hnos.
Cueros vacunos de campo—50 cueros a $7,00 por M Z Rojas y Ca, 100 id 6.50 id Miguel Mendez.

ONCE DE SETIEMBRE.

Maiz morocho—300 bolsas regular a 4.90, Novoa.
Maiz amarillo—80 bolsas inferior a 4.50; B Pegazzo; 200 id bueno 5.00, E. Somoza.
Maiz Barleta—210 bolsas buena a 11.20, S. Zoppi.
Trigo frances—100 bolsas regular a 9.50 por Perez y Cueto.
Trigo—15 bls. superior a 4,50 por G. Bataglia.
Pasto—17 fds. superior a $ 3½ por Solari, 35 id mescla id 26 id Laportille.

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.
Montevideo, March 14.
National Bank Shares 10 00.
National Bank Notes 67.60
Arrivals—
Siddons from Liverpool.
Murill—Barcelona.
Sailings—
Folo leaves.

DEATH.

On March 3rd, at Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever, in his 41st year, Robert H. Zimmermann, second son of Edwrl Zimmermann, London, formerly of this city.

✠
Patrick Maguire
R. I. P.
Died February 16th 1892.
On Wednesday the 16th inst. month's mind Masses will be celebrated in the Piedad Church for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick Maguire. The Masses will be from 8 to 11 a.m. when a high Mass will be offered at which the family will assist. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Only invitation.
181 mh7 16

La Platense Flotilla Co., Ld

NOTICE OF SAILINGS FROM BUENOS AYRES.
For week ending Sunday, March 20

	For Montevideo at 6.00 p.m.	For Salto and Stations at 10a.m.
Monday.... 14	COSMOS	—
Tuesday.... 15	—	EOLO
Wednesday 16	SAN MARTIN	—
Thursday.. 17	VENUS	COSMOS
Friday.... 18	—	—
Saturday.. 19	EOLO	—
Sunday.... 20	—	VENUS

For Corrientes, Asuncion and Stations From the Darsena Sud at 10 a.m.
Sunday.... 20 — SAN MARTIN
J. MURRAY TULLOCH, General Manager.

THOMAS WOOD & CO.
161—Maipu—161
Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes, Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.
365 m12 s12

MR. NEWMANN
Fabrica San Fernando. Letter for you at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED a situation as housemaid and waitress. Apply 123 Medrano, Almagro.
465 14 17

WANTED a man and wife to do the entire work of a house in Bahia Blanca; good references indispensable. Apply Mrs Boote 359 Avenida de la Republica.
391 14 21

WANTED a girl as housemaid. Apply 1414 Cerrito, corner Alvear.
398 14 17

WANTED good cook, female; also man servant able to wait well at table. Apply Calle Charcas 1210.
396 14 17

WANTED by respectable girl situation as cook, housemaid or laundress. Apply Calle Nueva Mercedo 11, Caballito.
397 14 17

WANTED an efficient assistant store keeper for the Administration of the Colonia Las Palmas, must be thoroughly honest steady and well recommended. Apply to Hardy & Co, Calle Piedad 682.
401 14 17

COOK wanted for a small English family to help in housework. Artes 1284.
402 14 17

ENGLISH man cook wants situation, has a thorough knowledge of his business. Apply Harry this office.
403 14 17

GOOD COOK wishes a situation, town or camp. Apply L this office.
399 14 17

WANTED a Governess for the camp. English, Spanish, French, Music and Drawing. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. Calle Gral. Hornos 1 16, Barracas al Norte.
395 14 17

WANTED a female cook. Apply Calle Artes 920.
407 14 17

MRS. SAYGER—The letter you expected has arrived,
393 14 17

COOK wanted for a small family; must live in the house. Calle Comercio 782.
411 14 17

TO LET.
Two bedrooms and sittingroom with balconies to the street, together or separately. Calle Cerrito 1078.
416 14 21

TO LET—A comfortably furnished cross room with use of bath. Uruguay 745
412 14 17

TO LET—A nicely furnished room, with or without board, in an English family; terms moderate. Apply Calle Moreno 257.
423 14 17.

SE NECESITA—Un mayordomo para una estancia, que tenga aptitudes para el cuidado de ovejas. Participará en las ganancias de los productos realizados. Dirigirse a la casilla correo 12.6, bajo las iniciales C C.
430 14 17

SITUATION wanted by a first-class man cook in town or camp; has got the best of recommendations. Apply 3036 Rivadavia.
n414 14 17

PROFESSIONAL COOK, pastry and confectionery, offers his services in a private family; suits actory and clean work guaranteed; speaks several languages and has good recommendations. Apply to Tomas Bucush, Alsina 617.
n413 14 17

A GENTLEAN, middle aged, with sound judgement in value and many years practical experience in the London wholesale markets and manufactures, is open to accept en engagement with a Buenos Aires firm as buyer for wholesale drapery, hosiery, tailoring and furnishing departments, either here or resident in London. Address P T C, Casilla de Correo 1223.
n400 14 21

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing by the day. Florida 725
n419 14 17

WANTED—A respectable girl as waitress for a small family; references required. 983 Juncal.
n418 14 17

YOUTH, with some knowledge of Custom House work, wanted by an English importing house. Apply C B, this office.
n420 14 17

WANTED—A strong English lad to look after two horses, a small garden and to make himself generally useful; good references and experience with horses indispensable. Apply to R, 23 Rivadavia, Belgrano.
n429 14 17

WANTED—By a young trustworthy girl, situation as housemaid or waitress, or would go as general servant to a private family. Maggie, this office.
n428 14 17

DEPENDIENTE—Joven para sastreria se precisa. Artes 746.
n422 14 17

A French Married Couple seek a situation in private family or boarding house, woman as cook and man as butler; good recommendations. Apply at Calle Rivadavia 48, Belgrano.
n433 14 17

ENGAGEMENT as resident governess in the country wanted by an experienced teacher; requirements—English in all its branches, good French, German and Spanish, high salary not so much expected as a comfortable home. Address 659 Rio Bamba.
n431 14 17

TO LET—A small house, 1½ square from Centro America tram station; five rooms, including large kitchen, chalk ceilings, boarded floors, vine-covered patio, algibe, small garden back and front. Calle Mansilla No. 24. Keys in front, No. 7.
n406 14 22

TO LET—Two small furnished rooms at $20 m/n each; house of private family. Apply Calle Santa Fe 1060, between Cerrito and Artes.
n417 14 17

QUILMES—Furnished room, single or double, to let; use of piano, bath, etc; terms moderate; saddle horses on the premises. John Cornish, Calle Olavarria, entre Mitre y Sarmiento.
n409 14 17

At Quilmes
To Let
Very nice house, with altos; six rooms, kitchen, good larder, large verandahs, water supply up and downstairs, bath with hot and cold water and shower. Apply Tom Houghton, the station, or Calle Balcarce 371, B. Aires.
n424 14 21

A VACANCY in a large airy English house, for a married couple or single gentlemen, with comfort and convenience, at a moderate price. 364 Caridad, esquina Belgrano.
n415 14 17

TO LET—A sala, elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen; there is also one room more. Sarandi 135.
n426 14 21

TO LET—Furnished, a splendidly situated suite of apartments, consisting of four or five rooms; can be let together or separately. To view and for particulars apply at 1156 Calle Arenales.
n432 14 17

DONNA—Back to old address, Talleres. When can I see you, old lady?—J.
n421 14 17

FASHIONS—Mme. Marguerite Le Roy, Florida 429, has the honour to advise all ladies of taste that she has just returned from Paris with a considerable consignment of hats and bonnets of the latest style, also a large and varied assortment of novelties.
n394 14 24

MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION — Use Harrison's celebrated knituing machines and make your own hosiery and underclothing; sample machine on view. Orders to the sole agent, Arenales 2375.
n592 14 17

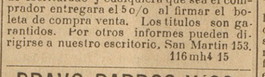
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr C E R Rowland has retired from the firm of Ravenscroft, Rowland and Mills; the business of general advertising and commission agents will be carried on as before by Messrs Ravenscroft and Mills, who will settle all outstanding accounts of the old firm. 559 Piedad. 14th March, 1892.
n425 14 21

SADDLES for the city and camp, for sale, a large variety, prices from $45; also a double harness; a bargain. Rix, 384 Maipu.
n427 14 17

MAYHEW H. Would oblige by calling at British Consulate, 365 Reconquista, respecting ALEXANDER Mc GREGOR, deceased.
4 0 mh14 17

ST. PATRICK'S DAY
"Ould Gireland to the front."
A grand Ball in honor of the above, will be held in the salon "L. France," Suipacha 444, on Thursday March 17th at 10.30 p.m.
Tickets $3 may be obtained at 199 Artes, and at the door of the Salon on the night of the ball.
404 mh14 17

X X
CHARLES OLMI
In my Rooms
566--PIEDAD--566
Important auction sale of furniture and Bazaar Goods
On Wednesday 16th March
at 8 o'clock in the evening
Bedroom furniture, dining room do., sala suites, writing desks, libraries, plated ware, loose furniture, Bazaar goods, curtains, mirrors, pictures and a lot of other goods and furniture coming in every day, to be sold at public auction on Wednesday 16th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening from Tuesday 15th on.
American and horse also on exhibition in the same house from 12 to 4 p.m.
Further details in my offices
566--PIEDAD--566
X X
X X
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE
BY
CHARLES OLMI
On Thursday 17th of March
at 1.30 in the afternoon
The household furniture of Sr. Manuel Barrenechea, will be sold at public auction on the 17th inst. at his house
CALLE 60 a No. 284
between Andes and Azcuenaga
Drawing room suite, Brussels carpets, curtains, dining room suite, bachelor's bedroom suite in walnut, fancy chairs, plants, lantern, kitchen utensils etc.
Also 1 magnificent Americana, new, in perfect order (vuelta entera) (whole turn) with the initials M. B., harness, and 1 good trotting horse mestizo.
The house will be on exhibition day and evening.
X X
X X
CHARLES OLMI
Sumptuous furniture, all imported from Hamburg and Paris.
A very expensive and elegant lot of household furniture and other first class furnishings
On Friday 18th of March
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon
I will proceed to sell at public auction, for cash and by order and account of the owner
MR. DANIEL SALINAS
who is leaving for Europe. All the costly furniture which adorns his house
2164 - CANGALLO - 2164
between Junin and Andes.
The splendid menage now offered for sale at public auction, ought to be inspected by all parties looking for good furniture.
The house will be on exhibition day and evening till 11 p.m. from Wednesday 16th early, so that all intending purchasers may have the necessary time to inspect this menage.
Catalogues with full details may be obtained in the same house, and in my offices Piedad, 566, from Wednesday 16th on.
The following is only a partial precis of the articles to be sold:—
Drawing-Room—Superb upright piano by Schriedmayer, brass sounding board, magnificent voices; splendid silk curtains, Brussels carpets, magnificent console mirror Luis XV., with Venetian bevelled edges; chiffonier, most expensive sala suite "Grand Empire" in Genoa velvet and solid walnut, (most delicate task) window curtains, beautiful fancy chairs, oil paintings by noted artists, gilded mirrors Saint Gobain, valuable ornaments piano stool, grand brass chandelier etc. etc.
Parlour—Magnificent sala suite in blue plush, "Cabriolet" superb plush curtains, notable fancy chairs, ornaments, Brussels carpets, brackets pouffs, and other valuable pieces of furniture, details of which will be seen in special catalogues.
Superbly Finished Bedroom and toilette—A most expensive bedroom suite style Henry II. walnut and oak, imported from Hamburg by the well-known firm of
J. D. Seno and Sons,
composed of 2 splendid wardrobes, 1 magnificent dressing table, 1 grand washstand, 1 bed complete and 2 night stands, bevelled glass and dark marbles, Brussels carpets, English creton curtains, chaiselongue, candlesticks, Baccarat bottles, bed curtains, creton chairs, gas brackets, fine pictures, fine china toilette sets, water sets and other first class bedroom furnishings.
Grand Dining Room—Splendid dining room suite in solid oak, composed of 1 grand side board, carving table, 1 large dining table and 6 splendid chairs in Morroco with initials D S (which can very easily be taken out) carpet, plated ware, glass ware, cutlery, engravings, clock, grand chandelier and other dining room utensils.
Office—Magnificent oak book case, solid writing desk, revolving chair in Morocco, 4 walnut chairs, pictures, carpet etc.
Guest's Room—1 English bed and patent spring mattress, wardrobe, washstand and light stand in solid oak, a very pretty and expensive suite, Brussels carpets, pictures, washstand set, ornament, gas brackets, etc:
Boys Dining Room—Chandelier, sideboard, solid walnut table, chairs, pictures, carpets crockery, china etc;
Kitchen—A few kitchen utensils

Zaguan—Brass Lantern;
Pay Cangallo 2164 a visit before the auction:
On exhibition day and evening till 11 p.m. from Wednesday 16th early; The auction will take place on Friday at 10 o'clock in the afternoon:
For further details please apply to m office 566 Piedad.
Catalogues can be obtained from Wednesday 16th in the same house and in my offices
566--PIEDAD--566
CHARLES OLMI
X X

Extremely
IMPORTANT INFORMATION
TO THE
Citizens of Buenos Ayres
We have now for sale
AT THE
BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78--SUIPACHA--78
more than $15,000 worth of furniture and house furnishings that we are ordered to sell immediately regardless of value in order to close accounts with the various owners, consisting of numerous elegant bedroom suites, very elegant dining room suites, magnificent large dining room mirrors, separate washstands, separate side boards, separate carving tables, separate night tables, separate dining tables, beautiful terra-cotta figures, notable oil paintings, a tremendous quantity of window cortinas, chandeliers, hall rendants, 1 elaborate soda and beer fountain which cost $500, 1 splendid nicel plated fire fender, also a beautiful coal scuttle. Call and see for yourselves at
The Bankrupt Stock Emporium
78--SUIPACHA--78

FUNES Y LAGOS.
Del establecimiento de campo La Carolina, en el partido de Ayacucho, 4 leguas de la Estacion Fair, campo alambrado y con poblaciones, 859 hectareas, 4 aneas y 86 centareas igual a 509 cuadras 327/1000 cuadradas. Base de venta $120 m/n cuadra cuadrada, en nuestra casa San Martin 153.
El Martes 15 de Marzo
a las 2 p m
Remataremos al contado y por orden de sus propietarios siempre que exceda de la base de venta ensalada, este magnifico campo en el partido de Ayacucho; conocido por estancia "La Carolina," alambrado por sus cuatro costados y con poblaciones de material, montes etc.
Sus linderos son:—Por el norte y oeste, Duhalde, Errecart y Altolaguirre; por el sud, D. Jose Moulla, y por el este D. Agustin Miquilarena. Este campo es considerado uno de los mejores de la partido por sus buenos pastos, su aguada permanente y su situacion. Encontrandose mercado en el nuevo plano de la provincia con el nombre de Patricio Cosgrave.
El campo se entregara inmediatamente de escriturado y cualquiera que sea el comprador entregara el 25 o/o al firmar el boleta de compra venta. Los titulos son garantidos. Por otros informes pueden dirigirse a nuestro escritorio, San Martin 153.
116 mh4 15

BRAVO BARROS Y CO.
Lujo y arte el mas grandioso y notable de muebles de la epoca. En el palacio Villa Esperanza, Calle 11 de Setiembre entre Necochea y San Martin, en Belgrano, del Sr General Lucio V. Mansilla, por haberse trasladado á su case central de la Calle Charcas. Verdadera exposicion artistica.
Los dias Jueves 24, Viernes 25, Sabado 26, y Domingo 27 de Marzo
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Remataremos el moviliario importado que adorna la propiedad indicada, cuyo detalle publicaremos proximamente.
Por el momento, bastará significar que se trata de una suntuosa mansion, dispuesta con el mayor y bien entendido confort, exquisito gusto y acabado esmero.
La casa estará en exhibicion desde el Sabado 19 de Marzo hasta el dia del remate. Los catalogos se distribu ran en oportunidad.
Entretanto ofrecemos á los interesados los pormenores necesarios en nuestra casa San Martin 288
408 14 27

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For machinery of all classes use the "Tylor Merthyr Mine" Coal, and 50 o/o will be saved to you.
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The products of these celebrated mines are beyond competition in the United Kingdom, and are now offered in Buenos Ayres by Emilio G. Fernandez & Co., at their office 329 Florida (Union Telefonica 237) or at their Coal Deposits at North end of Dock No. 2 at foot of Calle Belgrano (Union Telefonica 238)
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558 mh12 ap12

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To Rent
For stock raising in lots of 1 league and upwards. Long leases and favourable terms. Address: Compañia de Tierras de Santa Fe, San Cristobal, Prov. de Santa Fe.
543 fb20 my20

MADAME ALTARAS.
The foreign Lady who has made more cures in the chronic deseases of ladies, barreness stomach diseases, diseases of both sexes, begs to advise her clients that she has moved to Calle Talcahuano 490 (in the photographic establishment) where with much more conveniences she will continue curing chronic diseases Tooth ache cured in five minutes, and for ever.
384 mh12 ap12

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Therefore all English and Americans should use the
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For the forwarding of letters, distribution of circulars, parcel delivery etc etc to all parts of the city and suburbs, if they require a quick and secure despatch.
Call boxes fixed for $5 m/n. no charges according to tariff. Send and get one from the Head Office. Piedad 471.
HAHN & SUNDT
Lessees.
218 m8 a8

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744--CANGALLO--742
(Ladies room upstairs)
Breakfast from 7.30 to 11 o'clock
Porridge, Steaks and chops etc.
Luncheons from 11 o'clock.
Fish, Cold Beef, Mutton, Lamb with salads etc.
Speciality--Afternoon Teas
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English Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers
165 & 171 Calle Peña
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Bed-room suites
Dining-room suits
Library and Hall furniture
Always on Show. Inspection invited.
NOTE—This is the only English Cabinet factory in Buenos Aires, where the principals are practical and experienced Cabinet makers. U. Telephone 5691.
1,430 3 x p

TEA
LA MAGNOLIA
INJURIOUS TEA DRINKING.
In the "Daily Post" of September 2 appears a leading article—evidently from an analytical expert—showing that after 15 minutes "draw," Indian Tea yields 17·73 o/o tannin, while from China comes only 7·93. What this means few know, but those troubled with indigestion may realise in part by use of True China Tea for one week.
GUARANTEED PURE.
Beware of gross, imitations of this well-known mark. Sold in tins of 1, 3, 6 and 12 lbs.
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222 J9 xp

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To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Piedad 655.
638 sp24 x p

OFFICES
Furnished or unfurnished offices to let on moderate terms. Apply at Cuyo 429.
100 f4 xp

TO LET—Handsomely furnished, airy apartments with board in an English-German family, strictly private. Gas and bathroom. No children; central position. Apply Calle Uruguay 1082.
369 f15 m 15

TO LET—The English house 120 Rioja, six rooms, complete water, gas and sanitary services; terms moderate. Keys at the Barraca, Victoria 3085. Apply 312 Suipacha.
612 24 m29

TO LET—For gentlemen only, two bedrooms, well furnished; private family; terms moderate. Lavalle 1519.
n8.6 27 m31

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large air house with all the latest sanitary arrongements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleantiness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Paraná 1231.
82 m3 ap3 xp

TO RENT—A splendid camp, known as the Bajos Negros, measuring three Spanish leagues, in the department of Mercedes Juarez, near the Saladillo, only eight leagues from the Estacion Leones and eight from the Colonia Iriondo Arteaga; the camp will be rented for any number of years, more that the camp be well cared than the rent paid; it is useless to apply without good references. Apply for particulars Avenida Montes de Oca 991, Barracas al Norte.
n103 4 ap4

TO LET- The fine property Piedad 3058-72, of about 4000 square varas, containing large stores, a nice dwelling house, stables and a spacious court yards, suitable for almacenieros por mayor, machinery deposits, wine deposits or any fabric establishment. Apply Fdo. Brunkhorst, Piedad 3072.
142 m5 ap5

Camp
To let in the partido Las Flores, one league wired in, three leagues from Las Flores and same distance from Rosas; 660 squares at Rosas, bounded by the railway line; good camp for sheep or cattle. Apply to Enrique Solanet, Rosas, F. C. Sud.
n117 4 16

TO LET a furnished apartment, 1st floor, with balcony to the street, very central, near the Bolsa and Central Station. Calle 25 de Mayo 268.
180 7 24

TO LET—Furnished rooms with windows to the street, with or without board, use of bath room, terms moderate. Apply Rivadavia 2206 altos.
226 m 8 15

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted in town for the winter months for a small foreign family without children. Offers under H E, Casilla de Correo 2068.
n291 10 17

TO LET—In the house of an English family, a nicely furnished sitting room and bedroom; gas and fireplace. also use of showerbath; terms moderate. Apply San Martin 607 (altos).
n231 8 15

TO LET—House with seven rooms, usual offices and garden. Apply 2019 Avenida Montes de Oca.
n208 8 15

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board. 1473 Calle Salta, close to Plaza